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NEW MOSCOW PLANNED FOR MODERN DAY

Soviet Government to Improve Housing and Transportation

STREET CARS TAXED TO HANDLE CROWDS

Growing Needs of City Population Call for Quick Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The speedy inauguration of a sweeping program of municipal building and reconstruction is recognized by the Soviet authorities as one of their most urgent tasks.

Building projects for Moscow are almost calculated to form a new city in the sense that new types of houses will be widely introduced, while the transportation, water, electricity and plumbing facilities of the Soviet capital will be greatly extended.

A similar process of reconstruction will go on in many provincial towns. The overcrowded conditions that exist today in practically every Russian city, especially in big industrial centers, have produced the conviction that it is not enough to build new "socialist cities"; the old buildings must be refurbished, repaired and generally brought into better condition.

Moscow itself is first on the list of cities which require a thorough overhauling. Two sets of figures explain why Moscow is the most crowded capital in the world. Before the war it had 1,600,000 inhabitants. Now it has 2,800,000. Half a million people have been accommodated in new dwellings, but after deducting these, almost 50 per cent more people must be accommodated with the same amount of housing. As a matter of fact housing space has decreased. Government offices, clubs and other public institutions have claimed some former dwellings. Many others have sadly deteriorated as a result of neglect, mismanagement and inadequate upkeep.

Housing Situation Changes

A new intensified housing construction program calls for the building of homes for 500,000 people during the next three years; and this will alleviate, but will scarcely eliminate, the chronic housing crisis.

As new houses are erected the architectural character of Moscow distinctly changes. According to a recent census 62 per cent of the Moscow houses are made of wood, while 86 per cent are one or two stories in height. The new apartment houses are usually several

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Lindberghs Down Again by Fog On Way to Nemuro

NEMURO, Japan, Aug. 22 (AP)—Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were again forced down owing to fog today shortly after they had resumed their much-interrupted flight toward Nemuro.

Leaving Muroton Bay, Shimushiru Island, at 2:10 p. m. (12:10 a. m., E. S. T.), after having been held to that vicinity since early Wednesday by thick weather and motor trouble, the Colonel expected to reach Nemuro, a distance of about 400 miles, without a stop.

Messages to the communications department, however, disclosed that they had encountered a dense fog bank and were advised to descend on the bay at Shana, Iturup Island, about halfway between Muroton Bay and Nemuro. A later message announced their landing at Shana at 4:58 p. m. Tokyo time (2:58 a. m. E. S. T.).

It was the third time the Lindberghs had been forced to descend in attempting to fly 897 miles over the foggy Kurile Island route from Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, to Nemuro—a stretch which they had expected to cover in a single hop on their vacation flight to the Orient.

The Lindbergh plane had been towed to Muroton Bay from Ketoi Island, 15 miles away, by a Japanese Government ship after the couple had spent two nights and a day on the surface because of fog and engine trouble.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mr. Keijiro Wakatsuki, Premier of Japan, has invited Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh to a dinner in their honor upon their arrival in Tokyo.

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Blackfeet Indians Are Busy And Prospering Under Rules Of Their Own Five-Year Plan

They Are Raising Their Own Crops, Tending Their Own Herds and Finding Happiness in Security for the Future Under Government Guidance

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—NO. 6

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing a series of 15 articles on the American Indian, his past, his present, and his future. As a feature of this comprehensive study, Mr. Henry Edison Williams of the Monitor staff, in a 20,000-mile automobile tour of the United States, visited the Indian country to get his facts first-hand. Other writers will contribute to various phases of the subject.

By HENRY EDISON WILLIAMS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLACIER PARK, Mont.—The sun was rising over the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of northern Montana. It touched the shoulders of a land which billowed up in ascending waves to the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains and turned them into purple haunts of grandeur.

Clouds which had perched like white albatrosses on the bleak spars of jagged mountain peaks grew restless, turned to shell pink, to old rose, to carmine—and, slowly flapping their nebulous wings, soared majestically above the bulking heights into the azure depths of morning.

Far ahead, on a road which winds interminably through a treeless and apparently uninhabited immensity of prairie lands, a vivid splotch of magenta bobbed merrily along toward the mountains.

A distant will-o'-the-wisp, it presently revealed itself first as a gaudy shirt mounted on a horse and then as an Indian herder.

"Hi-yi-yi! Hi-yi-yi-yip! Hi-yi-yi! Hi-yi-yi!"

The high falsetto, rising in the morning air and mounting higher and higher, seemed striving to reach the sun.

The road dipped into the hollow made by Two Medicine River, mounted another rise, and the blotch of magenta leading the way, finally turned abruptly into the Indian town of Browning.

A Badge of Courage

Here the magenta guide disappeared up one of the muddy and irregular streets lined with one-story frame business buildings, flanked by tiny wooden houses where an occasional tepee rose stark white amidst the litter of unkempt backyards. Disappeared, it seemed, into the heart of a community which seemed the essence of all the frontier towns the West had known—and forgotten.

But the herder had left something in passing. Somehow his gaudy at-

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HOOVER TAKES GIFFORD TO HIS RAPIDAN CAMP

President and New Relief Head to Go Thoroughly Over Situation

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22—Cheered by the warm response he has received from the national leaders he invited to assist Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in mobilizing this winter's unemployment relief, and from encouraging response from many communities and agencies reporting on the work they are doing in preparation for the emergency, the President, accompanied by Mr. Gifford, left today for his Rapidan camp for a weekend conference on plans and measures.

The President took with him numerous reports of the economic situation in the country that federal agencies are compiling for him, and data on relief resources. These will be gone over with Mr. Gifford, and will be discussed in connection with the plans of the latter's organization to take care of the needy.

Before departing the President made known that of the 60 leaders he has invited to constitute an advisory committee to Mr. Gifford, 52 have accepted, six have not been reached as yet, and two declined because of inability to devote any time.

This prompt response, the President made clear, has greatly encouraged him and Mr. Gifford in their plans. Likewise heartening, he stated, have been the hundreds of messages he has received from public officials and organization heads, informing him of their preparations for meeting relief demands this winter.

Praises Work for Relief

These communications, the President declared, indicate that there is a widespread resolution to meet the situation and that steps are

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Cuba Awaits News Of Battle Results

HAVANA, Aug. 22 (AP)—The capital was in doubt today about the outcome of fighting reported to have been resumed between Government troops and a foreign legion of expeditionaries near Gibara. No statement as to its results was forthcoming from army headquarters or from opposition sources.

President Machado was generally understood to have strengthened his belief that the revolution was nearing an end. One rumor had it that he believed the insurgency under sufficient control to return shortly to Havana, from the city of Santa Clara, where he has kept in close touch during the last 10 days with the revolution, but this could not be confirmed.

It was believed insurgent sympathizers throughout the island were awaiting further news from the Gibara expedition and from other expeditions before deciding their next move.

Havana police continued their house-to-house search for arms and ammunition believed to have been secreted by rebels in preparation for an attack within the capital city.

Three bombs were exploded in downtown Havana shortly after midnight. The noise roused citizens out of bed, but damage was confined to city pavements. Otherwise, Havana remained peaceful, despite the tension which has spread over the island republic.

NAVAL FLEETS MOBILIZE TO AID FLOODED CHINA

Shallow Draft Gunboats Offer Special Facilities on Raging Yangtse

SHANGHAI, Aug. 22 (AP)—The United States Asiatic Fleet mobilized all its potentially useful units today for emergency work in the flood-stricken areas along the Yangtse and the Hwai Rivers.

Mobilization was carried out in obedience to orders from the Navy Department at Washington.

The American Navy already has afforded valuable aid, its wireless facilities being the only means of communication between Shanghai and Hankow. The Chinese telegraph system was virtually useless.

River conditions obviated the use of larger vessels, such as destroyers, which would have to keep in midstream. With the river spreading over miles of territory, it would be difficult to keep to the main channel.

That branch of the American fleet known as the Yangtse patrol, composed of seven specially constructed river gunboats, put all its reserve units into commission to cope with the extreme problems which it expects to encounter up the river.

The Luzon, flagship of the patrol fleet, with Capt. Yancey S. Williams aboard, and the Guam maintained their station at Hankow. The Oahu and the Panay were cruising near-by waters toward Ichang, Changsha and Kiukiang.

Because of the flood, Captain Williams was ordered to remain at Hankow instead of coming to Shanghai Sept. 1 to attend the ceremony in which Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay Jr. surrenders command of the American Asiatic Fleet to Rear Admiral Montgomery Meigs Taylor, who is due here Aug. 25 from the United States.

The navy carefully surveyed the situation at Hankow and ascertained no Americans were in need of foodstuffs or other aid for the present. The sailors prepared, however, to feed their compatriots if necessary.

Despite the discomfort of their surroundings, all American men residents of Hankow were remaining there, attempting to carry on business and safeguard the property interests of their firms.

At Nanking the Nationalist Government council took action to cope with the situation. A bond issue of $10,000,000 Mexican (about $5,000,000) was decided upon as an immediate relief measure. A national committee of relief was being perfected.

Unprecedented rains that overtaxed the river systems have caused the calamity. The Yangtse flows through a valley hundreds of miles long that is densely populated because of the fertile soil. The country is virtually flat, with a fall of only an inch or two to the mile, and the flood waters thus spread out over a wide region.

The inundation in northern China had turned the countryside into a lake that stretched to the horizon. Hundreds of thousands of acres of crops were under water, with the tops of trees or the thatch roofs of native villages thrusting through here and there.

The Hwai River, like the Yangtse, flows through a fertile and densely populated area. It has been an engineering problem for centuries and progress has been slow. Once the river emptied into the Yellow Sea, but it was diverted by geological changes. The water now empties into a chain of lakes west of the Grand Canal, linking with the Yangtse.

BRAZIL NAMES BOLIVIAN ENVOY

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug. 22 (By U. P.)—Samuel Gracie was named Brazilian Minister to Bolivia yesterday.

BAN ON COTTON CROP FOR YEAR GAINS SUPPORT

New Orleans Conference Backs Long's Proposal to Curtail Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 22—The plan of Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana for prohibiting the planting of cotton in 1932 was adopted here yesterday by the South-wide cotton conference, there being only three dissenting votes. Approximately 2000 persons were in attendance.

Immediately following adoption of the Long plan the conference accepted a suggestion made by Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas that the Federal Farm Board be urged to acquire 8,000,000 bales from growers at a price above the present market, to be allocated among cotton farmers in proportion to the number of bales they have been accustomed to growing.

Governors, lieutenant-governors, United States senators and representatives, delegates from interested organizations, representatives of governors and agricultural commissioners were among those who packed the conference meeting hall during an all-day session. Governor Long had called the conference as an emergency measure to consider his plan to relieve the present crisis in the cotton market allegedly caused by over-production.

Full Compliance Required

The Long plan was embraced in a resolution urging immediate legislation forbidding growing any cotton next year, but carrying a proviso that such laws shall not be binding on any one state or states until similar legislation has been enacted by states producing not less than three-fourths of the country's total crop. Louisiana's Legislature will be called in special session "very soon" for this purpose, the Governor declared.

Declaring the plan is fully constitutional, Governor Long pointed out similar legislation has previously been enacted—in 1921 in parts of Louisiana to combat pink boll weevil, and in the case of the fruit fly menace several years ago in Florida and elsewhere.

Governor Long said the present plan, prohibiting the production of even a single boll of cotton, could be adopted nominally as a sanitary measure for stamping out all boll weevil and root rot. Legislation aiming only at reduction of acreage might not be legal, he said.

Action Planned in Texas

Texas, which produces one-third of the American cotton crop, stands ready to reduce production within its borders regardless of what other states do, according to its Agricultural Commissioner, Mr. J. E. McDonald, a leading engineer in the conference.

Governor Long said Representative John Handlin of Louisiana is

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Visit of Venizelos To Rumania Opens Way to Wider Pact

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SINAI, Rumania, Aug. 22—A pact embracing Greece, Rumania, Jugoslavia and Poland is believed to be possible as the outcome of the visit of the Greek Premier, Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos, to the Rumanian King at his summer royal residence here today.

The bright colors of the Greek flag floated everywhere here in honor of Mr. Venizelos, who is lunching and dining with King Carol. Mr. Venizelos in a statement to the press asserts that Greece is opposed to all political alliances, but says he favors a Balkan economic union.

Should a pact evolve from the Greek Premier's visit, it would probably do so along the lines of the enlargement of the existing Greco-Rumanian agreement, as it is known that such a course is favorably viewed by government circles at Athens.

Following gala receptions here today, Mr. Venizelos is going to Bucharest, then sailing from Constanza to Athens.

Seven Roman Catholic Newspapers Suspended by Spanish Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Aug. 22—The struggle between church and state in Spain reached a new intensive phase today with suspension by the Government of seven extremist Roman Catholic newspapers in the northern Provinces of Navarre and the Basque country.

According to Señor Miguel Maura, Secretary of the Interior, the Roman Catholic extremists of the north were calling on the population to take up arms against the Government. Complete tranquillity obtains, however, he assured, and there are now no armed forces in the field.

The flaming up of Roman Catholic sentiment was precipitated by a decree of the Government forbidding the sale of church properties and export of church funds, issued following the discovery of a letter from the exiled Cardinal Segura, urging immediate sale of holdings to prevent their confiscation. The papal Nuncio received by President Zamora yesterday denied all knowledge of Cardinal Segura's act and agreed to forward a protest to the Vatican on behalf of the Government.

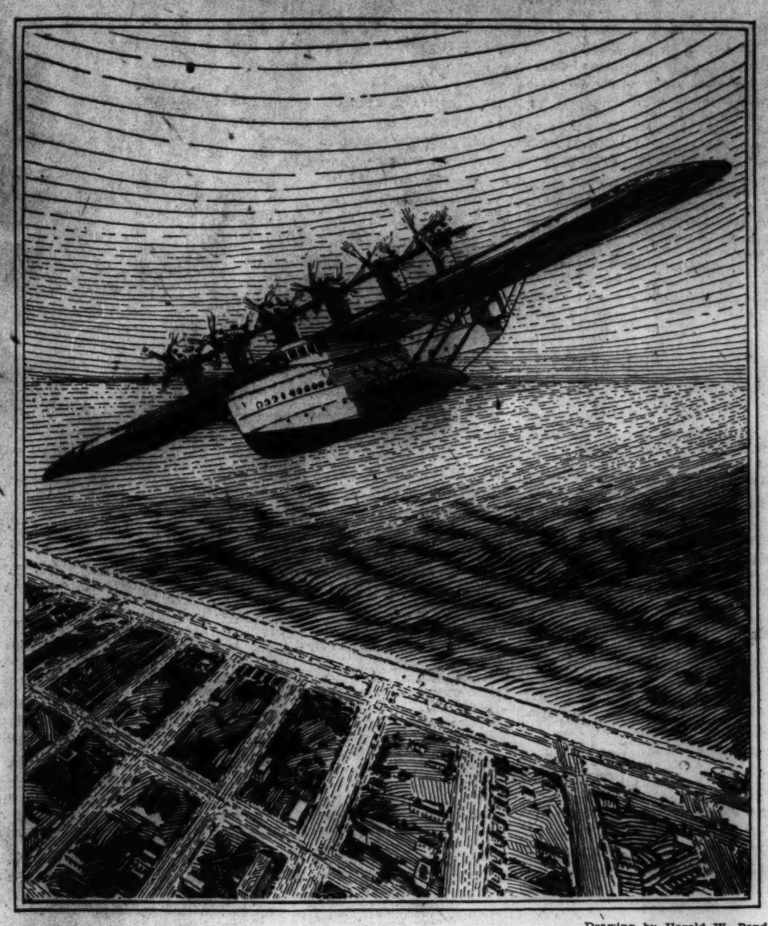
MADRID, Aug. 22 (AP)—An ultimatum from the Government demanding that the Vatican explain within five days whether or not it was familiar with documents seized from a Roman Catholic cleric was on the way to Vatican City today.

The papers were said by the Government to have been found on Vicar-General Justo Antonio Echeguren, of Vitoria, as he attempted to cross the border at San Sebastian last Friday. They were alleged to have advised the clergy to dispose of church property and send the money abroad. Since Friday such actions have been made illegal by Government decree.

Señor Miguel Maura, Minister of the Interior, said the Papal Nuncio, Federico Tedeschini, already has assured him the Vatican had no knowledge of the documents but he desired confirmation from Vatican authorities. He described the papers as having an inflammatory effect on the people.

Several batteries of artillery and three divisions of troops will be sent to the northern provinces, Señor Maura said, to damp anti-government feeling, which he attributed to Roman Catholic and Basque nationalist inspiration. It is intended the armed forces shall go through maneuvers only in the hope of exercising a calming effect.

Modern Roc Soars Over Miami



GERMAN FLYING BOAT, THE DO-X

Drawing by Harold W. Pond

Danger Is Seen In Communists' Debt Demands

'Red' Sweeping of Europe Believed to Be Alternative to Revision

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 22—Communist revolution throughout Europe was the alternative to debt revision laid before the general conference of the Institute of Politics today.

Heretofore, speakers have urged revision for the sake of ending the depression and restoring business prosperity. Today the impossibility of business recovery without debt revision was further emphasized by Prof. T. E. Gregory of the London School of Economics.

But Dr. Herbert von Beckerath of Bonn University went further. After careful analysis of the debt situation, he was unable to avoid the conclusion that if the capitalistic world hesitates much longer "the suffering masses will take care of the task in their own way."

Not only would such revolution in Europe have violent social repurcussions in America, he said, but it would also involve the loss of all American investments in Europe. He added that it is not a question of whether the American taxpayer will be called upon to save the American banker, but rather whether anything at all shall be saved.

The responsibility for saving Germany does not, however, rest entirely on the creditor nations, but partly also on the German Government, according to Dr. von Beckerath's lecture last night, in which he said Germany must spend its social income more according to economies and less according to politics if it is to prevent a collapse of its wage system.

Professor Gregory pointed to the Wiggin report as evidence of the impossibility of European recovery

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Queensland Cuts Government Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queensl.

THAT the Queensland Government is meeting with success in living within its means is indicated by the financial statement for the year. Although the deficit is £842,044, £511,541 of which was due to increased exchange, the expenditure was £333,267 less than was estimated. A feature is the recovery in the Railways Department. Revenue dropped by £920,000, but expenditure was reduced by more than £950,000.

CABINET CHANGE FOR BRITAIN IS HELD IMMINENT

King Returns to London as Move to Balance Budget Arrives at Crisis

By Radio From Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 22—The fate of the Government's economy plan, even of the ministry itself, was in suspense today when the Cabinet reassembled to consider a scheme of balancing the next budget by the dual means of economies and taxation.

Announcement that the King had suddenly decided to return to London from Balmoral, Scot., where he had only arrived yesterday, and that Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Conservative leader, was hurrying back from France, have given strength to the belief that a change of ministry is impending.

A political crisis of the gravest character developed yesterday when it was revealed that Labor ranks were split on the question of whether economies or taxation should be given precedence in the Cabinet's proposals. The Trade Union Congress has now definitely announced itself as uncompromisingly opposed to the economy proposals, while Opposition parties, particularly the Conservatives, have intimated the economy proposals do not go far enough.

The Cabinet appears to be willing to go further in effecting economies than the congress will sanction, which brings the Government into closer collaboration with the Conservatives, who, despite their platform in favor of tariffs, consider the present financial crisis to be one calling more for economy than for new taxation.

The position as it now stands is fraught with dramatic potentialities. According to the News Chronicle, "A change in Government is a possibility, and resignations from the Cabinet are almost a certainty." The Manchester Guardian, however, declares if "the Cabinet can secure a three-party agreement, it is prepared to face the risks of a labor split."

The gravity of the situation has been further emphasized by the return of Mr. Stanley Baldwin from France, where he has been vacationing, and invitations to leaders of the Opposition to hold themselves in readiness for further discussions with the Cabinet.

AMERICANS TO AID MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22 (AP)—The American colony today pledged close cooperation to the Government in efforts to solve the economic depression and appointed a committee to notify Finance Secretary Luis Montes de Oca of its decision.

Miami Greets The DO-X From Antilla, Cuba

German Flying Boat Roars Over City—Planes Go Aloft for Escort

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 22 (AP)—The German flying boat DO-X arrived over Miami at 10:25 a. m., Eastern Standard Time today on its flight from South America to the United States and began circling over the city preparatory to landing at the Pan American seaplane base at Dinner Key.

The huge plane, its 12 motors roaring, swung in from the Atlantic, and leisurely circled over the city as aircraft from several bases near by took off to form an escort.

Members of the welcoming committee said the DO-X would cruise about for an hour or more before coming down in Biscayne Bay.

ANTILLA, Cuba, Aug. 22 (AP)—The German flying boat DO-X, which spent the night here after a flight from Porto Rico, took off at 6 a. m. today for Miami, Fla., on the way to New York.

The municipality declared a holiday yesterday in honor of the DO-X which landed on the bay from San Juan, Porto Rico.

The hop from San Juan was made in six hours, with perfect flying weather. Ten passengers and 17 members of the crew were aboard.

The arrival in the United States of the DO-X, giant German 12-motored flying boat, recalls the many events that have transpired since it first took off from Altenrhein, on the shores of Lake Constance, Switz., Nov. 5. This takeoff followed numerous minor test flights which demonstrated the craft's capabilities when carrying 150 passengers.

Following the Rhein into Holland on her start for America, and passing over Mayence, Mannheim, Worms, Cologne and Wesel, the Dornier made her first stop on the proposed transatlantic flight in Amsterdam.

Skirting down over the Belgian coast, it crossed the English Channel on Nov. 10, and landed at the Calshot airport in England. From here, the flight caused some concern for the safety of the plane because her wireless was silent.

The plane was forced down at Martin du Ré and resumed its flight to Bordeaux the following day, on Nov. 16. Leaving Bordeaux, it was again forced down at Santander, Spain, on its way to Corunna. From there, it continued to Corunna and reached Lisbon two days later, Nov 27.

From Lisbon the DO-X flew to the Canary Islands, arriving there on Jan. 31. From there the route took it to Porto Praia in the Cape Verde Islands, from which it made its transatlantic hop to Fernando, Brazil, in 12 hours and 26 minutes. This lap of the trip took place on June 5, seven months to the day from the time it took off from Altenrhein. Resuming its trip, it flew down the Brazilian coast from Natal to Bahia, where it landed on June 18.

The ship reached Rio de Janeiro two days later, than left for Para. The flight from Para to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, was on Aug. 19.

Passing over the West Indies, the Dornier went to Cuba and from there the hop was completed to Miami.

BANKS AWAIT PARIS-BERLIN AGREEMENTS

Revision of Reparations and War Debts Hinged on Political Accord

SEVERAL METHODS OF APPROACH OPEN

Speedy Action by Interested Governments Is Keynote of Experts' Report

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
Staff Correspondent
By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Aug. 22—Political agreements between France and Germany, which alone will make possible fundamental revision of reparations and debts upon the initiative of the United States, are regarded by World Bank leaders as the next steps in the inernational financial drama which were foreshadowed in the concluding phrases of the experts' report issued here earlier this week.

Responsible officials here select three methods from the choices which are presented to them by the present combination of circumstances.

Whichever method is chosen it is clear to such leaders as Mr. Gates W. MacGarrah and Mr. Leon Fraser, to mention only the American officials of the bank, that speed must be the keynote of work in the immediate future, and that the closing sentence in the experts' report is an unmistakable challenge to action.

Call Made by Experts

This call was phrased as follows: "We therefore conclude by urging most earnestly upon all the governments concerned that they lose no time in taking the necessary measures for bringing about such conditions as will allow financial operations to bring to Germany—and thereby to the world—sorely needed assistance."

According to bank leaders this sentence points to at least three methods of operation in the coming days. First, it is held that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, as chairman of the seven-power London conference, could convene another conference to take up the important work of laying political foundations for German relief which was not bordered upon in the official London sessions.

Second, it is stated that Mr. MacDonald could ask the appointment of another committee with the same impartial authority as the recently convened experts displayed, but this time instructed to go into the political fundamentals of the German credit situation and world financial emergency.

Third, it is envisaged that after the experts' report has been officially delivered to all of the London conference powers, France and Germany should be urged, if they themselves have not already done so, to continue with speed and earnestness the political negotiations which began in Paris before the London conference.

Choice Left to France

According to bank officials it would have been best of all for the French Prime Minister, M. Pierre Laval, to proceed to Berlin in August as originally planned in order to arrange with the Germans bases of agreement which later could have been explained in their practical details at Geneva.

But since for obscure internal reasons the French ministers could not leave in August, it is felt the opportunity of the League Assembly must not be missed.

While bank officials realize that a Franco-German entente will not solve financial questions until it is matched by American initiative in revising reparations and debts, they feel it is better for the moment to leave France to choose its own path.

Should Mr. MacDonald, they say, choose the first or second of the courses which are open to him—namely to call a conference or convene a political committee—they apprehend that the French would become alarmed, stiffen their policy, and progress would be thus made more difficult. But with an informed and alert world opinion working upon the French to meet the Germans, the best possible results are expected.

Political Steps Necessary

Even were it possible to leap straight into the question of reparations revision—and naturally it is recognized that the necessity of consulting the American Congress renders this out of the question—it is believed that political preparation must come first.

The relations of France and Germany, it is considered, require the most delicate handling by other powers, for the least intimation of pressure would at once alarm French opinion.

The experts' report in forecasting revision of reparations, and thus furnishing Germany with a powerful weapon, is stated to have gone to the utmost limit possible in this regard

But the growing might of opinion throughout leading countries can do more than any amount of governmental stage-setting, and it is felt that events should be left to work in this atmosphere for the next few weeks.

But since reparations lie at the root of the whole matter, their re-

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OIL ADVANCES TOWARD $1 MARK ON FOUR FRONTS

Increased Charge for 'Gas' Forecast in Recent Price Revision

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 22 (AP)—Petroleum began to climb the ladder yesterday, mounting well toward dollar oil and apparently bound for higher gasoline prices at filling stations.

As the Texaco Company posted increases in four states, Gov. William H. Murray said he believed major purchasers would agree by Monday to $1 a barrel. Texas Company prices in Oklahoma were advanced 30 cents for high gravity oil to 70 cents a barrel; advances for Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico fields ranged from 11 to 30 cents a barrel.

The upward trend also extended in at least one locality to the retail gasoline market. Southwestern oil men are confident of better times, since well shutdowns in Oklahoma and east Texas took an estimated 900,000 barrels daily from the market.

Governor Murray spoke of rumored mergers of major oil companies and said he thought "they'll be in by Monday," on his $1 price. He reiterated his decision to require all companies taking oil from the same producing horizons to agree to the dollar price, a unitization plan and proration before wells are opened.

At Tulsa, independents and the Sinclair Refining Company marked up the price of low-grade "competitive" gasoline from 11 cents a gallon to 13 cents at filling stations. Meanwhile, in the East the Standard Oil Company of New York advanced the price of gasoline in tank car lots half a cent a gallon to 6 cents, and the Stoll Oil Refinery Company increased Kentucky crude rates 15 cents a barrel to 65 cents, thereby meeting a recent Ohio Oil Company advance.

At Topeka it was announced the Standard Oil Companies of Indiana and New Jersey and the Shell Petroleum Corporation had joined the states of Oklahoma, Texas Kansas, New Mexico and Arkansas in agreeing to send representatives to a conference here Sept. 11 where the oil advisory committee of the Kansas Public Service Commission plans to propose a uniform plan of curtailment of oil production and importation.

Oil Brings 70c in Texas

A top price of 70 cents a barrel was reported paid today in the east Texas field, where oil sold as low as 10 cents a barrel before the shutdown under martial law. Pete Burton, east Texas operator, said he had sold 40,000 barrels at that price.

An appeal for immediate restriction of oil imports went to President Hoover from Tulsa offices of the Independent Petroleum Association of America.

At Kilgore, Texas, Brig.-Gen. Jacob F. Wolters, commanding Texas troops in the east Texas oil field area under martial law, refused to grant permission for a mass meeting to protest against military occupancy of the oil field. The troops are enforcing an arbitrary shutdown of petroleum production, ordered by Gov. Ross Sterling, because of waste and prevailing low prices.

Crude oil price increases were forecast for California by Mr. R. C. Walsh, of the Allied Petroleum Corporation, as the result of technical improvements in the industry.

A Lesson in Stabilization

At Pittsburgh members of the Pennsylvania grade crude oil conservation board suggested that the oil industry of other areas, and possibly the bituminous coal producers, well might take leaves from their book to stabilize their respective industries.

A "gentleman's agreement" among the oil producers in western Pennsylvania, southern New York, West Virginia and eastern Ohio has put the oil industry of those sections in excellent economic condition, representatives of the producers said.

The state governments of Oklahoma and Texas have taken a hand to curb production in fields more prolific than the Pennsylvania grade. Coal operators are casting about for a solution of a problem of overproduction and competition.

State intervention and federal regulation such as had been proposed in some quarters for the coal industry has not been found necessary to solve the problems of the Pennsylvania oil men. Members of the conservation board said they achieved more by coöperation than was possible by legislation.

The Pennsylvania crude producers agreed to coöperate on a schedule of proration of production a year and a half ago by voluntary action, the producers limited production in the Bradford-Alleghany fields to approximately 50 per cent of capacity and that of the remaining fields to about 70 per cent. That agreement, members of the board said, has improved the oil business steadily since a year ago last April.

Campaign Is Under Way For Oil Industry Tsar

NEW YORK, Aug. 21 (AP) — A movement has been started on the part of certain independent oil interests for the appointment of a "Tsar" as an adviser to the oil industry, under whose authority the regulation of oil output can be placed.

The campaign was disclosed in pamphlets distributed in Wall Street, which mention Col. Robert W. Stewart, former chairman of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, as a likely appointee.

The pamphlets carry a reprint of an editorial in the Boston Evening Transcript, which says:

"The industry has been wholly lacking in centralized leadership, and the idea has been advanced that Colonel Stewart, whose unfortunate controversy with John D. Rockefeller Jr., ousted him from his high position in Standard Oil, be called from his retirement and drafted to fill this important place. He would not be, it is asserted, a 'Tsar' after the movie and baseball fashion, but his position would be made so influential, by common consent, that his recommendations would be respected."

Sweeping of Europe by 'Reds' Said to Hang on Debt Revision

(Continued from Page 1)

without a modification of the existing reparations relations. He held that France, however, and not the United States, was the major obstacle and declared the fundamental question is still the relations between France and Germany.

German Ability Strained

Dr. von Beckerath based his conclusions on the contention that Germany's capacity to pay reparations has been strained to the breaking point. He explained the burden has fallen primarily on the bourgeois class of small business men and land-owners because capitalists have invested their money outside Germany and the working classes have refused to submit. This class has been exhausted, he said.

He added that Germany's annual capital accumulation has dropped from a prewar average of $12,000,000,000 or $13,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 and that the predicament has been accentuated by obstacles to trade raised by the receivers of German reparations.

"Taking all these circumstances into consideration," he said, "I think it is possible to state that the figure which Germany is at present able to pay is a rather small one, particularly during the world depression. I think Germany will be able to pay and to transfer a sum within the limits of the unconditional payments under the Young plan."

If America would therefore cancel interallied war debts, enabling its creditors in turn to cancel the balance of reparations not included under the unconditional payments class, he considered a positive solution in sight.

"However," he pointed out, "Americans will say 'It provides a solution if we hold the bag.' What about this and the closely related argument that the American taxpayer will lose the German reparation money in order to save the money of the American banker?

"I think the answer simple. If the continuance of reparations is forced upon an economic system which is too weak to bear the burden, then this system will break down and, very probably, its capitalistic system will also break down with incalculable consequences. Then certainly the American banker will get nothing, but the American taxpayer will probably get just as little as the banker. On the other hand, if the impossible burden is reduced in time, there is a very reasonable probability that at least the money of the American banker and his clientele may be saved."

Says Masses Will Act

But he warned that if the world built on individualism, nationalism and capitalism hesitates in attempting a constructive remedy, the masses will act. Whatever merit there may be in Communism in Russia, he said, there is much reason to believe "that a Communist revolution in the densely populated European countries, living to a great extent on export, must turn out to be disastrous even for the laboring masses, and that such European disaster would result in reactions in this country (the United States) of a most deplorable kind."

Dealing with the domestic phase of Germany's problem last night, Dr. von Beckerath said political regulation of wages is threatening the country's entire structure. He explained this policy as one of distributing the social income largely according to political power and political ideas of groups and individuals.

"It is this wage policy," he said, "which under actual conditions of scarcity of national capital weakens the international competitive power of Germany, checks profits and savings and engenders increasing unemployment. Thus it threatens the fiscal system and, through the fiscal system, the unemployment insurance system, which can only be maintained by big fiscal subsidies.

"The breakdown of the unemployment insurance system would be not only a national but international disaster, as it would break down the feeling of solidarity between the unemployed and the rest of society, would make for radical political changes and disturb and gradually develop economic coöperation between the responsible part of labor and labor leadership and the moderate wing of the bourgeoisie group.

Solution for German Credit

The solution Dr. von Beckerath offered to Germany's immediate credit problem was "continually renewed short-term credit arrangements on a revolving basis."

Germany's financial abnormality at present is due, he held, to the great extent of the influx of foreign capital "which largely overcompensated the drain exerted on Germany's capital supply by the reparation transfer." He said this is a unique situation which can neither continue for a long time nor can be repeated cyclically, "because an everlasting increase of foreign debts and a constant living on foreign funds currently pouring into the country is impossible.

"The pledges which the country has at its disposal as a fit base of international indebtedness are exhausted sooner or later," he said, "and the yearly transferred interest and sinking service, which increases constantly with the growing indebtedness, sooner or later compensates and over-compensates possible new loans which can be got from abroad."

To make possible the renewed short-term credits which he advocated, Dr. von Beckerath said German exports will have to be developed as much as possible.

"Improvement of Germany's competitive power through lower costs, and the opening of new markets might help Germany to overcome unemployment both through the augmentation of orders and through provision of otherwise not available capital to run her plants and to pay the workmen," he explained.

"This, in turn, will help us to get rid of the gloomy challenge of social disorders and political breakdown so intimately connected with the unemployment problem."

Both Dr. von Beckerath and Professor Gregory declared that, in spite of the obvious necessity for cancellation of war debts, the United States would deserve credit for generosity if it agreed to this step. Professor Gregory regretted the real sacrifices which are involved for the United States are not fully appreciated in Great Britain.

The American point of view on the subject of revision of debts was presented by Mr. C. M. Rorty, former vice-president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. Pointing out the lack of knowledge of the average American as to the political background of the World War, he said the United States feels a present obligation only to do what any intelligent creditor should do to assist a worthy debtor who is unable to make full payment.

He said there is a growing belief that settlement should be prompt and final and should, if possible, remove the entire problem of international debts from the field of political controversy.

French on Reparations

The French attitude to reparations was presented by M. Charles A. Le Neveu, former French diplomat, who maintained that although the French nation desired most of all friendship with Germany, neither it nor other countries could, under existing political conditions there, extend large necessary credits with any sense of security.

"I don't think," he said, "that unless, and until, Germany puts its house in order internally it has a chance of financial recovery."

He held that Germany needs and should have at least $2,000,000,000 in credits, but that creditor nations could hardly be expected to advance these credits unless they had good reason for thinking they would not be wasted.

Prof. Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago added to the discussion that it is not a case of the United States acting to save Europe but rather of the United States and Europe working together to save each other.

In answer to M. Le Neveu, Dr. von Beckerath said German political leaders had been pursuing a mistaken policy, but that they had repented and he hoped France would not seek to punish "repentant sinners."

You can't remedy Germany's plight, he held, by having a French policeman behind each German worker.

Chance for Small Retailer

Devotion to the consumer's interest rather than to profit was the remedy which a successful merchant offered to American business in its period of depression, at the round table on distribution of wealth and income.

Mr. William T. Grant, founder and chairman of the board of the Grant Chain Stores, was called on to supplement the discussion by economists. Mr. Grant did not go into economics or background of the situation, but argued from the experience of his chain stores that the depression can be overcome by attention to the consumer. He said the Grant stores have shown a marked increase in earnings through this period of depression.

Mr. Grant's system was to consider profits as part of overhead. With a definite proportion set aside for this purpose the balance was devoted to securing the best possible value to the consumer. He believed that if business would adopt this idea more widely a large part of its troubles would be solved.

This system can be applied as successfully to the small independent store as to chain stores, he believed.

"The small fellows never can be wiped out," he added, "there never will be a lack of opportunity for those who recognize it."

Changes in Irish Free State

Professor Gregory, leader of the conference, agreed with Mr. Grant that the apparent success of chain stores does not mean elimination of the small merchants. He pointed out, however, that the division between big and small business should be determined by the type of merchandise handled.

The tendency toward Republicanism in the Irish Free State is rapidly declining, Dean P. E. Corbett of the McGill University law school, said at the round table on the future of the British Commonwealth. As in Canada, where the French Canadian minority insists on connection with England to preserve the guaranty of racial rights, so the Protestants in Ireland cling to the English tie as a protection, he explained.

"In South Africa," he said, "Republicanism is being kept in check under the leadership of General Hertzog who is satisfied with the enhanced status of the dominions resulting from the 1926 and 1930 imperial conferences."

The secret diplomacy employed by Germany and Austria leading up to their announcement of the proposed Customs Union was condemned at the round table on the political situation in western Europe by both M. Le Neveu and Dr. William E. Rappard, member of the League Secretariat.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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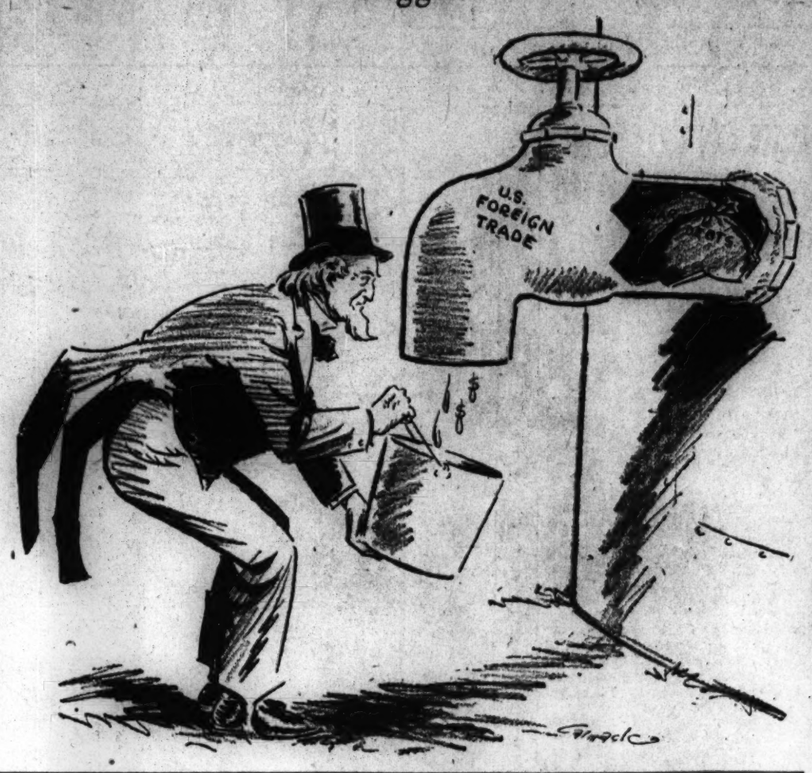

EVENTS TONIGHT

Magnolia: Three one-act plays, presented by Magnolia School of the Little Theater, North Shore Inn, 8:30.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Gladioli exhibit, Horticultural Hall, corner Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, until 10.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"The Private Secretary," German film.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Gladioli exhibit, Horticultural Hall, afternoon and evening until 9.

Boston Mycological Club: Leave Chestnut Hill El Station, for Natick trip, 10.

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Mycological Club: Public exhibition of mushrooms, Horticultural Hall, 12 to 3.

Boston School Committee: Special meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays from 10 to 5 except Mondays, when the Museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions, Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—In the Treasure Room, material illustrating the history of bookmaking. Through the summer.

CROSS' SON GETS MOTOR JOB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wilbur L. Cross Jr., son of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, has become an employee of the Connecticut Motor Vehicle Department, it has been announced. Mr. Cross, Yale graduate and engineer, will engage in automotive research work designed to minimize traffic hazards.

MISSIONARY ACCEPTS CHAIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Rev. Dr. C. H. Hamilton, professor of theology at the Kennedy School of Missions here, has accepted the chair of missions at the Graduate School of Missions at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Before coming to this city, Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton were missionaries for 15 years in Nanking, China.

The Negro Fresh Air Committee
333 EAST 68TH STREET
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Appeals for help to pay the board for poor and convalescent colored women and children at its summer camp.

The Negro Fresh Air Committee was organized in 1906, but the great need, due to unemployment, compels a wide appeal for funds.

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NEED FOR RAIL RATE INCREASE IS POINTED OUT

Boston Financier Foresees Weakened Savings in Low Rates

Refusal to grant railroads some rate increase will leave them with earnings considerably below other types of industry, and will weaken savings and insurance organizations holding large amounts of depreciating railroad bonds, according to Mr. James R. Bancroft, president of the American Institute of Finance, Boston.

Looking at the situation with the viewpoint held by the railroads and those owning railroad obligations, he pointed out that many railroad bonds, purchased by savings banks and similar institutions on the belief that railroads supervised by government authority would be allowed a living wage, have fallen in the past 18 months to 62 and 50 from an index figure of around 100, in certain cases.

Railroads have not been able to earn consistently the rate of 5½ per cent allowed them on their invested capital by the Transportation Act of 1920, he declared.

Searching for a cause for this decline in earnings, Mr. Bancroft compared wages and taxes paid by the railroads in 1930 and 15 years ago. The average hourly wage rose from 28.3 cents in 1915 to 67.8 cents in 1930, while taxes increased 120 per cent, but railroad rates increased in no such proportion, he contended.

"Those who are opposing a rate increase base their opposition, for one thing, on the fact that while wholesale commodity prices have declined about 22 per cent since 1921, railroad rates declined only 14 per cent," he continued. "Such a comparison does not give the true picture of the relation of railroad freight rates to current commodity prices."

Taking the 1890 decade, a depression bottom similar to the present, as a base in preference to the year 1921, Mr. Bancroft compared wholesale commodity prices with railroad freight rates through the intervening years. Basing his figures on Bureau of Labor statistics he computed that commodity prices are 48 per cent higher now than they were in this 1890 period, while freight rates have mounted only 26 per cent.

"Business men have been operating on a basis for a long period of years that has been very favorable to them as regards freight costs," he said, pointing out that in 1920 when commodities were at their peak they were 200 per cent higher than in the 1890 decade, while freight rates were only 55 per cent higher.

To the argument that the new competition which faces railroads through trucking and water routes should be met by reduced rates, Mr. Bancroft asked if any industry meets competition without endeavoring to circumvent it by agreements against price cutting and other coöperative means. He pointed out the difficulties railroads encounter in trying to meet competition.

"How can railroads, heavily taxed, with a private right of way, compete with a trucking industry heavily subsidized in the matter of paying adequately for the highways they use?" he asked. "How can they compete with waterways subsidized by the Government, whose deficits are made good by taxes? No solution of this unfair competition is possible sufficiently early to alleviate the present earning difficulties of the railroads."

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BANKS AWAIT PARIS-BERLIN AGREEMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

vision must be contemplated just as soon as French opinion is ready to match an offer from Washington.

Lull in Reich Politics Precedes Cabinet Steps To Stabilize Finances

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 22—The lull noticeable in political events here just now is only on the surface, as the Cabinet is intensely busy preparing new measures to stabilize Germany's economic structure.

But the present calm after the political and economic storm which raged unceasingly for several months here comes as a welcome relief to the public, short as this respite may be.

Next week a downpour of emergency decrees will set in again, putting some of the measures now under discussion by the Cabinet into effect. Among the first to be announced will be establishment of state control over banking, in some form or other.

The Cabinet is discussing this important evolution all day today. Lively controversy on the subject has set in, for state control has as many opponents as advocates. No state official will be able to tell banks what to do, is one of the arguments put forward by its opponents.

These objectors also point with misgivings to the possibility of political influence being exercised in granting credits, and perhaps on the collection of debts. One prominent leader of the Nationalist movement, for example, owes the Danatbank 40,000,000 marks, about $9,480,000.

State control, however, is desired by many because, in their opinion, the big German banks have become such important factors in the nations affairs that they have ceased to be mere private undertakings.

The Government anyway has learned by recent bitter experiences that if these banks begin to totter the Reich must come to their aid with the taxpayers' money. While it may do this in one or two cases, as it has actually done in recent weeks, it certainly fights shy of a repetition.

Another subject on which emergency decrees are expected to be issued next week is the rescue of communities from financial collapse. It is as hard a problem to solve as it is pressing, for effective relief involves the reorganization of unemployment insurance.

The Reich is certainly determined to keep its hand on its pocket, and will hand out money only against ruthless cuts in the expenses of communities.

Committee of Bankers Approves Basel Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—The action of a consortium of Germany's foreign creditors at Basel, Aug. 19, in agreeing to prolong for six months $1,200,000,000 of short-term credits was characterized as "highly satisfactory" and likely to assure continuation of financial facilities abroad essential for the orderly carrying on of German commerce and industry, according to Mr. F. Abbot Goodhue, president of the International Acceptance Bank, Inc.

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Annual Gladiolus Exhibition Attracts by Variety of Blooms

Horticultural Hall Glows With Lush Results of Moist Season—Societies Unite to Add to Wealth of Display

It is easy to suspect, on entering Horticultural Hall in Boston today that it has been a good season for the people who grow gladioli. If you ask what makes a good season you will be told "plenty of moisture." There are probably other factors concerned, but certainly this is the best gladiolus exhibition in Boston in several years.

It is the joint effort of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the American Gladiolus Society, the New England Gladiolus Society, and the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture; the latter is particularly represented by entries from the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst which exhibits new and unusual fruits and berries and, what is more unusual, a collection of Salenacious plants, tomatoes, eggplants, peppers and certain flowers even, all related to each other in the same family.

There is a tendency among gladioli shown this year toward sharper, clearer colors than in the past. Clear middle reds and yellows and that curious and memorable shade between lilac and purple which is neither amethyst nor lavender; and a somewhat strengthened version of the "ashes of roses" that made its appearance a few seasons ago are among them. There are many magnificent whites, clear, cool whites with no warmth of ivory in them yet with a luster that keeps them from looking lifeless; in general, growers seem to have found the secret, too, of frilling blossoms more richly, and of edging them with a darkening of their primary color; and it is a matter of much interest that there is at least within the grower's view now a type which will flower all the way to the top of the stalk instead of holding only tops which bud but never bloom.

The flowers of this new development grow smaller toward the top of the stalk, but they are flowers, and make the finish many fanciers have long thought was necessary to complete the true beauty of the species.

From the Sunset View Gardens of Mrs. C. M. Collier-Young in Stongham there is a small but quite admirable showing of 25 varieties; for exhibiting the stems have been shortened to moderate length and the flowers clustered together closely, as old-fashioned flowers are sometimes bunched; then the clusters are augmented by decorative sprays of polished green oak leaves and the whole makes an unusual and effective decorative piece.

From the Bancroft-Windsor Gardens at New Bedford there is a much larger collection, to fill one of the bays in the large exhibition hall.

Mr. Wendell Wyman of Sharon, Mass., shows two groupings; an island, centered by a basket of pure gold gladioli, and rimmed with silvery rocks, and a low table with the specimens for judging in a class of 25 varieties, arranged singly. Mr. Wyman's showing is a good example of the humorous frequency with which it is possible to do a great deal with so-called "cheap" varieties.

According to his own admission, some of the most remarkable specimens in his showing are among his "cheapest" possessions. Notable among these is a translucent lavender, edged with dark amethyst and spotted gently with the same dark shade in the throat of the flower.

But to make up for these "cheap" flowers (which, cheap or not, would satisfy most people looking for lovely and satisfying blooms) are many more expensive types, a beautiful, showy white, just warmed with ivory; several creamy pinks of unusually large bloom and a garnet and a scarlet this writer never has seen equaled for glory of color.

Mr. Robert B. Lapthorne of Bridgewater fills the bay of the landing between large and upper exhibition halls with a beautiful collection of many varieties. Backing the whole with dark smooth hangings he has massed corals and golden yellows, ashy rose and lilac and fragile pink with an eye to effective distribution of color yet drawing the whole into a carefully considered harmony.

The exhibit of Mr. Lawrence Ellery of Keene, N. H., was approved for its fresh originality and selective strength. It seemed to be the exhibit of a man young in the business yet somehow possessed of unusual judgment backed by a quantity of what the older men moderately called "good stuff."

The vegetable exhibits have been concentrated in the upper exhibition hall and for sheer attractiveness and the "pull" which sends amateurs out to buy catalogues and seeds and rakes and hoes, the showing of Mr. Joseph Cummings of Southville cannot be exceeded. It is a marvelous arrangement of all the "standard vegetables" polished until they glow, yet quite free from a look of being good only for a show.

The exhibition is on view this evening through 10 o'clock and runs Sunday from 1 to 9 p. m.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate north to east winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday with not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday with not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds with partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	Aug.22 8 a.m.	Aug.21 Max.		Aug.22 8 a.m.	Aug.21 Max.
Atlantic City	70	74	Nantucket	66	68
Bismarck	66	88	New Orleans	76	84
Boston	64	74	New York	66	74
Buffalo	66	76	Norfolk, Va.	70	78
Calgary	46		North Platte	64	88
Charleston	76	90	Philadelphia	66	70
Chicago	68	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	102
Cincinnati	62	76	Pittsburgh	64	72
Denver	62	88	Portland, Me.	62	72
Eastport, Me.	58	72	Raleigh	64	78
Hatteras	78	86	St. Louis	68	84
Helena, Mont.	56	78	St. Paul	62	84
Huron, S. D.	68	88	Salt Lake City	72	94
Jacksonville	74	90	San Francisco	56	72
Kansas City	66	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	82
Key West	84	90	Seattle	56	70
Los Angeles	68	90	Tampa	84	96
Memphis	66	82	Washington	64	66
Miami, Fla.	82	88	Wichita, Kan.	66	86
Montreal	64	76	Williston, N.D.	72	90

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:36 p. m., Sunday 8:23 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 7.8 feet.

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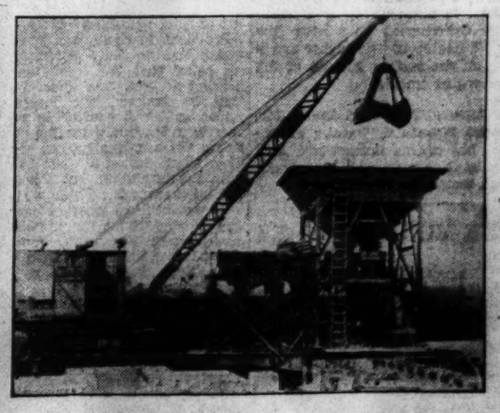

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COFFEE-WHEAT DEAL AIDS BOTH U. S. AND BRAZIL

Markets, Hit by Sulpluses, Expected to React Favorably

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 — The Brazilian and United States Governments, both heavy investors in agricultural stabilization operations, have concluded a large commodity exchange transaction, unique in the annals of modern trade. Under the terms of the trade, as announced by the Federal Farm Board late yesterday, the United States Grain Stabilization Corporation will give to the Brazilian Government 25,000,000 bushels of 1930 surplus wheat, of which it holds in excess of 200,000,000 bushels, in return for 1,050,000 bags of coffee, of which the Brazilian Government on Aug. 1 held in excess of 19,000,000 bags.

The transaction is strictly of the "swap" variety. No monetary exchange is involved.

And from an intimation by Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the board, in response to a direct inquiry this novel deal may prove to be the forerunner of others of the same character. Mr. Stone said that no other definite negotiations are under way, but admitted that certain possible plans were being considered.

The Grain Stabilization Corporation will begin shipping wheat to Brazil in monthly installments in September or October. The grain will go transportation-free to Brazil to its chief port, Rio de Janeiro.

Coffee Going to New York

The Brazilian Government will lay down the coffee in New York with transportation paid to Chicago. In addition it will pay storage charges until October, 1932, until which date the Farm Board agreed to hold the stock before placing it on sale.

This last restriction was agreed to, it was explained by Mr. Stone, in order not to disorganize the coffee export program that Brazil has in effect for the current year.

As a guarantee of storage grading and handling charges the Brazilian Government will deposit with the Bush Terminal Company of New York 225,000 bags of coffee.

The Farm Board agreed that when it offered the coffee for sale, it would do so for delivery in cumulative monthly allotments of 62,500 bags. This arrangement was set up so as not to disturb the normal coffee trade.

The trasaction was characterized by Mr. Stone as significant, not only for potential commercial reasons, but as another tie of friendship between the United States and Brazil. He pointed out that the two countries have traditionally been the warmest of friends.

Move Aids Brazil

By aiding Brazil in solving its deep economic problem arising from a vast surplus of coffee, this country, Mr. Stone declared, will be put in a most favorable light in the views of the Brazilian people.

From a business stand, Mr. Stone asserted, the sending of a large quantity of American grain to Brazil, which has used only negligible amounts in the past, opens the way for possible future trade in this commodity. In addition the presence of a large stock of grain, Mr. Stone declared, will encourage the use of wheat and its products in Brazil and thus also aid the grain trade.

According to the Department of Commerce, Brazil imported 4,037,000 bushels of American grain this year, of which 883,000 bushels were in the form of wheat and the rest in flour. In 1930, these imports from the United States amounted to only 3,665,000 bushels.

Brazil's so-called coffee valorization plan has been in operation for some five years. During that time the ever-mounting surplus of coffee has piled up until after last year's harvest more than a year's world supply of the product was held in storage by the Brazilian Government.

Coffee Prices Dropped

This situation had a profound effect upon the coffee market, driving prices down to new low levels. Added to the general world slump, the Brazilian coffee industry, the major crop of the country, found itself in a precarious condition.

This plight was reflected in economic drop and political disturbances in the country which finally culminated in a revolution that unseated a newly installed régime, representing the so-called Sao Paulo, or coffee region interests.

The new Government has been grappling with the problem of the vast surplus of coffee for many months. Early this spring it undertook to burn a large quantity of the lesser grades. This proving a slow process the coffee was put on barges, towed out to sea and dumped.

Mr. Stone emphasized that the Farm Board has no intention of replacing the grain it sends to Brazil. It is the board's desire to dispose of its grain holdings and get out of the wheat market, he declared.

One other saving to the grain corporation pointed out by Mr. Stone is a sum of around $370,000 a month that it will be spared for storage charges on the grain it sends to Brazil.

TREE PLANTING URGED IN CONNECTICUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—A Connecticut committee interested in arousing greater thought to the beauty and value of trees is coöperating with the American Tree Association in urging that Washington's two hundredth birthday anniversary be observed by planting trees.

Fall tree planting, both of individual trees and small forest plantations, is recommended for this year by Walter O. Filley, forester at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

FLORISTS REPORT MORE WIRE ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22—Floral deliveries by telegraph are increasing rapidly in volume, according to Mr. Joseph F. Coombs of Hartford, president of the New England Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association, in convention here yesterday. Sales of flowers through this medium amounted to between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 last year for the national body and the present year promises to record a marked gain. Many of the deliveries are in foreign lands.

This was the first convention of its kind in New England and drew an attendance of 300. A large floral exhibition and demonstration of the uses of flowers for various occasions were given in connection.

Runners to Meet On Vermont Trail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 22—Names of the trail runners who will start from Canada and Massachusetts and cover the Long Trail of Vermont to the Green Mountain Club's twenty-first anniversary celebration in Sherburne have just been announced by the club trustees.

Mr. Hartness Beardsley and Mr. John Pierce, both of Springfield, Vt. will make the trip from the Massachusetts line, while Mr. M. L. Joslin will journey south from the Canadian line. The starts will be calculated so that the runners will arrive at the club headquarters in Sherburne Pass on the afternoon of Sept. 12, the day of the celebration. Greetings will be carried by the runners to the Governor who will be present at the club.

Acknowledgment of the greetings will be flashed back to Massachusetts and to Canada the night of the celebration. Giant flares will be set off on the mountain summits, one after another, to north and south, in the same way in which the Indians signaled from summit to summit in frontier days.

Alien Nurses Win State Aid

Gov. Joseph B. Ely declared yesterday that he was opposed to wholesale discharges of alien nurses now employed in the State's institutions.

The Governor based his conclusion on the practice Massachusetts has voluntarily adhered to in encouraging young women from other countries, particularly Canada, to come to Massachusetts to train as nurses with the inducement of possible employment in the State following graduation.

This was the Governor's first and only comment on the controversy over the employment of alien nurses which arose when 18 aliens were relieved from duty recently at the Boston City Hospital.

In certain cities, it is learned that action has been started to release alien nurses. In this connection, Dr George M. Kline, one of the State's leading authorities on the question, declared that he "would be the last person to think of discharging alien nurses" as "they have given faithful service to the State."

Economists Called War's Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 22—Business and industrial leaders of the world have reached the conclusion that war is an economic failure and are making more progress toward world peace than at any other time in history, declared the Rev. Walter W. Van Kirk, secretary of the Commission on International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, speaking here.

The speaker scored the average American churchman for failing to take an active interest in the efforts to promote world peace. He urged his listeners to write letters to the capital before the February disarmament meeting to urge the United States to take the lead in disarmament.

"The Kellogg peace pact will mean just what you insist that it mean," he said. "It is nothing more than a scrap of paper, unless the public demands that its commitments be carried out in 100 different directions."

Twelve graduates of the Chautauqua Institution Library School were presented with diplomas by Dr. Arthur E. Bestor, president of the institution.

HARTFORD MARKS TRADING POST SITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—A marker has been erected here on the site of the first Dutch trading post and the first Dutch fort in Connecticut so that posterity may know where Hartford's earliest settlers made their homes and carried on their trading operations with the Connecticut Valley Indians.

On the sign is a picture of the Charter Oak, so important in the annals of the State, and the inscription: "Site of Dutch Trading Post and Fort—1623-1653." The land upon which it has been placed is now owned by the city of Hartford.

This marker is the first of an extensive series which is now being prepared by the Committee on Historical Sites of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce.

BOY SCOUTS TO HELP AT FLIERS' WELCOME

A detail of Boston Boy Scouts from Dorchester, Roxbury and South Boston will serve as ushers at the reception to Russell E. Boardman and John Polando at the Municipal Stadium, Strandway, South Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 25.

Scouts will be in charge of Mr. Frank P. Adams, deputy commissioner for Dorchester; Mr. Lester E. Chadwick, deputy commissioner for Roxbury and Mr. Thomas J. Ronan, deputy commissioner for South Boston.

BATES HEAD CHIEF SPEAKER

EAST LEBANON, Me., Aug. 22 (AP)—President Clifton D. Gray of Bates College was the principal speaker yesterday at the dedication of a memorial tablet in honor of Dr. Hervey S. Cowell, for 39 years president of Cushing Academy, Ashburnham, Mass. The memorial was erected by the Lebanon Academy Alumni Association.

History Told in Collector's Treasures

SALEM MAN'S STORES COVER WIDE RANGE

Above—Specimens of "First-Day Covers" of Postage Stamps, Illustrated by Mr. Graham. Below—Apron Made of 22,000 Beads by Wife of Pennsylvania Indian.

RARE ANTIQUES ADORN GRAHAM HOUSE AT SALEM

Collections of Stamps and Indian Handiwork Share Public's Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass.—There are collectors and collectors. Some are coin enthusiasts, others are buyers of old china. But Mr. John C. Graham of this city is no ordinary collector. He is a connoisseur of many things—antiques, stamps, Indian relics and old dolls. He is a lover of birds as well.

Mr. Graham's 80-year-old house is furnished entirely with antiques, which, if they could whisper in the visitor's ear, would unravel historic tales, ranging from colonial days to the Civil War period.

As a stamp collector Mr. Graham has a method all his own. Although he makes "first-day covers," as all genuine stamp enthusiasts do, his covers are perhaps as unusual as any in the country.

Explaining first-day covers, Mr. Graham said that when a new issue of stamps appears, collectors throughout the country buy the stamps in quantities. Envelopes, which are addressed to the individual connoisseur, are sent to the post office where the stamps are first to be issued, with a request that the postmaster place the new stamps on the envelopes and drop them in the mail box the day of issue.

Entitled to 25 Each

These envelopes are called first-day covers. Each collector is allowed to send 25 of them through the mail, according to Mr. Graham. These gain in value as time passes, because of the rarity of the stamps. For example, Mr. Graham said that the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary 2-cent stamp is now selling for 4 cents, a year after its issue.

The unusual feature of Mr. Graham's covers is that he pastes on the envelopes pictures of the event commemorated by the stamp issue. On the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary cover he placed cut-outs with pictures characteristic of Boston, such as the Custom House, ships and the harbor.

Mr. Graham started making first-day covers 15 years ago. He has envelopes on every issue of stamps since that time. A trip to the special room where he keeps his collection is one of rare interest.

Here many covers have been arranged in frames, with pictures relating to the particular events, as well as brief written accounts of the happenings.

Taken on Graf Zeppelin

One of his frames contains a first-day cover which rode around the world on the Graf Zeppelin. In this frame Mr. Graham has represented practically every form of mail transportation, from the pony express to high speed air mail lines. The entire flight of the Graf Zeppelin is portrayed on a world map.

The walls of Mr. Graham's stamp room are crowded with these frames, commemorating among other events, the America's Cup races last year, the American Legion convention in Boston, the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration, the Boston Athletic Association Marathon and the three hundredth anniversary of the sailing of the Arbella into Salem Harbor.

The first-day cover of the Salem event contains 22 cutouts, including pictures of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop and John Endicott.

Many of the envelopes are autographed by persons connected with the celebrations, such as Capt. Edward Trumbull, who sailed the reproduced Arbella into Salem Harbor; Mr. Clarence H. De Mar of Marathon renown, and Sir Thomas Lipton.

In addition to first-day covers, Mr. Graham has collected, in book form, accounts of various happenings. To Sir Thomas Lipton last year he presented a silver-bound book containing accounts of his yacht races at Newport.

Treasures Notable Letters

The letter Sir Thomas sent to him in thanks is one of his treasures, which he keeps in a cabinet where he also has letters from President Hoover, President Roosevelt, President and Mrs. Wilson, and Col. William F. Cody. Another of his treasured autographs is that of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Mr. Graham also kept books on Colonel Lindbergh's New York-to-Paris flight and Commander Byrd's expeditions. The clippings of the Arbella voyages are also in book form, as are those of the Salem tercentenary celebration.

But Mr. Graham has other interests. Indians live in his basement, at least their memories lurk in the corners, for the room is a miniature Indian "museum."

Indian arrowheads, spearheads, tomahawks, stone knives, spades, chisels, axes, ceremonial stones and bits of Indian pottery from all over the country are in his collection. He also has bannerstones, which, he said, the Indians carried on sticks as flags.

Apron of 22,000 Beads

A ceremonial apron, made by the wife of Little Crow, a Pennsylvania Indian, and dug up in the Indian burial grounds in Pennsylvania, is considered by Mr. Graham to be the most valuable piece in his Indian "museum." It is composed of 22,000 beads, in 15 segments representing 15 days.

Another valuable piece is an Indian grinding bowl and pestle stone, with which the Indians ground corn.

Mr. Graham told of his start as a collector of Indian relics. When he was 16 years old he acquired his first arrowheads from a man in Pennsylvania, with whom he traded clothes for Indian relics, through an exchange column in a magazine.

From the basement Mr. Graham led the way to his attic, which looked like any other attic, with its confusion of trunks and other things. But various uniforms, such as a Civil War outfit and an old Salem cadet costume, once more revealed his love for old things. A Revolutionary wooden canteen, old-fashioned lamps, and old paintings were scattered here and there.

Doll Room Well Filled

Up here he opened the doll room, a place where little girls, and little boys too, would have the grandest times. Dolls ranging from 65 to 150 years of age, and 50 hand-carved wooden Civil War soldiers, made more than 60 years ago, inhabit the room. There are wooden dolls and papier-mâché dolls, stately dolls and ordinary dolls. Trunks of doll clothes, furniture and carriages, all more than 50 years old, invite little girls to play.

Mrs. Graham was probably responsible for this collection for Mr. Graham did not linger long in the doll room. A trip to the barn was made, where he showed his bird houses.

Mr. Graham is continually engaged in making bird houses, with a saw and a jackknife as his only tools. Lighthouses, mansions, cottages, colonial homes and ordinary houses he has turned out and placed in the trees in his yard. Although the yard is next to a busy thoroughfare, birds inhabit every house.

Woburn Boosts Tax Rate $5.80

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOBURN, Mass., Aug. 22—An increase of $5.80 on $1000 will make the Woburn tax rate $41.50 for the year, Mayor Peterson announced yesterday. This is the highest in the city's history, it is said, the highest previous rate being $36.70 in 1926.

The chief causes for this increase, according to the Mayor, are the large increase in overhead on the new high school, the city hall and the courthouse, as well as expenses engendered by the water department, the soldiers' benefit and charities, the municipal debt, Congregational Church land, unpaid bills of previous years and the decrease in revenue received from the State.

Mayor Peterson also says that he has refused to sign a lease with the county officials on the courthouse because he believes the $5000 they have agreed to pay is inadequate. He also reports an increase of $11,016.86 in the amount required of the city by the State and county, while the income from State income taxes, he says, has fallen off $12,334.11 since last year.

SLEEPY TRUCKMEN SUBJECT OF INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The adoption of a policy whereby tired and sleepy motortruck operators might be barred from the highways of Connecticut is advocated by Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, because of the frequent occurrence of accidents which, when analyzed in his department, seem partly traceable to fatigue consequent upon overwork of these operators.

The Manufacturers Association of Connecticut has agreed to coöperate with Commissioner Stoeckel in gathering statistics on existing practices regarding motortruck operation in Connecticut in order to recommend a policy.

Planes Groomed For 2400-Mile Race

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—Contestants groomed their planes for the last time at Santa Monica, Calif., today in preparation for the start tomorrow of the 2400-mile transcontinental sweepstakes derby to Cleveland.

Test pilots will wind up their work tonight of sending the planes over a measured mile course to determine their maximum performances so officials can determine point winners at the end of each of the eight legs.

Tomorrow night the flight of 55 planes will come down at Calexico, Calif. They will arrive at Cleveland Airport Aug. 30 for the national air races. Prizes total $25,000 in the derby.

Entries in the Thompson trophy race, speed classic, had also been announced today. Eleven pilots will compete.

Spectacular figures of the race and favorites to win the $15,000 prize money and the silver trophy are Maj. James H. Doolittle and Lee Shoenhair.

Other entrants include Mr. Ben O Howard, St. Louis air mail pilot, who will fly a plane he built himself; Mr. Lowell Bayles and Mr. Robert L. Hall of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Lou Reichers, aviation editor of a magazine; Mr. J. R. Wedell of New Orleans, and Mr. S. J. Wittman of Byron, Wis.

Exhibit Planned Of Sandwich Lamps

SANDWICH, Mass.—A special exhibition of old Sandwich lamps will be held at the rooms of the Sandwich Historical Society Aug. 24—31 inclusive under the direction of Mrs. H. H. Freeman, curator of the historical society.

It is generally believed that the old Sandwich glass factory which was in operation from 1825 to 1888 was preëminent in lamp manufacturing.

Beginning with the whale-oil type and following with kerosene lamps in peg, squash and petticoat patterns and culminating in the beautifully engraved colored overlay specimens, Sandwich enjoyed a nation-wide reputation in this line. Mrs. Freeman has collected from the old homes of Sandwich and vicinity a display of old lamps.

Aerial Camera of Explorers Snaps Peru From Every Angle

Shippee-Johnson Photographic Expedition Secures Thousands of Negatives of Archæological and Geographical Interest

By the United Press

LIMA, Peru.—The members of the Shippee-Johnson Aerial Photographic Expedition, which has been operating in Peru for the past six months, have arrived in Lima from the south, where they have been carrying out a combined aerial and ground reconnaisance of the Colca, Andamayo and upper Majes Valleys, to the westward of Arequipa.

The members of the American expedition are: Mr. George Shippee, pilot, Mr. George R. Johnson, chief photographer; Mr. Valentin Van Keuren, engineer; Mr. Irving Hay, pilot; Mr. W. O. Runcie, photographer, and Mr. Max Distel, mechanic.

After a short trip to the north, the expedition will complete its laboratory work in Lima and sail for New York the latter part of August. Two copies of every photograph will be delivered to the Government, the Americans taking with them the negatives of the most amazing collection of Peruvian photographs ever made. More than 3000 aerial oblique and vertical photographs have been made of archæological, geological, geographical and general interest, together with some 2000 ground "stills." The series of photographs ranges through almost every climate, elevation and degree of latitude comprised within the Republic from the central and eastern Sierras to the Pacific coast line, north and south. The only region not visited so far is the eastern jungles.

A ground party of the expedition recently traveled overland across the western ranges from Arequipa to explore the several hidden valleys beyond, which had aroused their curiosity from the air but in which they had been unable to land.

The main party, leaving Arequipa on July 4, proceeded from Sumbay on the Southern Railway to the upper end of the Colca Valley. The Americans pushed on down this valley through the series of semi-deserted old Spanish colonial towns, which once thrived in this region when silver was pouring out of the rich outcrops further inland a hundred years or so ago.

At Lari in this valley, the party laid out a landing field. They maintained contact with the outside world by sending messages by an aerial pick-up system, which consisted of a plane flying low over the vantage point of a church roof and catching up a rope stretched between two poles. The messages were attached to the rope.

After establishing the Lari landing field the party continued on over the hills into the adjoining Andagua Valley to the westward, where the amazing "nursery" of a half score baby volcanoes is located. After measuring and photographing these volcanic cones from the ground, they went over the mountains to the Andamayo Valley, down which they proceeded to the Majes Valley, which has its outlet on the Pacific at Camana. Midway down this valley, at Aplao, they secured a motor truck, and followed a well constructed road over the pampas and hills to Arequipa. Reaching Arequipa July 22, Messrs. Shippee and Johnson flew back in to the Colca Valley, landing July 24 on the field established at Lari.

By mule from Sumbay, through the Colca, Andagua, Andamayo and Majes valleys to Aplao takes from nine to 10 days. From Aplao to Arequipa by motor truck required 10 hours with several punctures and minor breakdowns. Mr. George Shippee, with the Indian guide who had accompanied them, flew over exactly the same route in three hours. The guide was not enthusiastic about aviation as a mode of travel, but readily admitted it was the ideal way of covering mountain territory, when speed and comfort were the main considerations.

The principal geographical achievement of this ground expedition was the fact that for the first time, the physical and other features of the Colca and Andagua valleys were adequately recorded.

Ely Enlists Aid On Unemployment

Mobilization of local resources to relieve the stress of the unemployed during the coming winter was urged upon cities and towns by Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday.

In a letter to selectmen and mayors he stressed the importance of community coöperation with the Federal Government and announced his intention of calling a special unemployment relief meeting some time in the fall.

"Whatever the trend of business," the Governor said, "our communities are bound to face a difficult problem next winter in relieving the distress of the unemployed. We must be prepared to meet it, to formulate plans now that will enable measures to be undertaken promptly when the need develops.

"At the request of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment the National Association of Community Chests and Councils has appointed a committee to coöperate with public and private relief agencies in cities of over 25,000 population. It will endeavor to bring to communities the benefits of the experiences of other communities."

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

Two Girls 'Make Good' in Radio

'The Two Troupers' Have Earned Their Places

AT THIS writing, the Two Troupers are not on the air as such, but you may see them taking it, of a cool evening, perched high above Broadway, overlooking that flashing, incandescent way whose foibles their chatter, so many entertaining times, has cast upon the air waves.

From the south side of Forty-second Street, look up at the building to the north until you see several rows of narrow, iron-railed porches climbing up a series of set-back hotel walls. Jutting above one of the highest railings you will see the roof of a steamer chair, beside which, hanging from the rail, there will be a large, round object resembling a loudspeaker. And it will be a loudspeaker, and in the steamer chair Marcella Shields, very likely, will be sitting, as she chats with that other trouper, Helene Handin, who will be perched on the sill of the French window opening into her hotel apartment.

As the pink and lemon and lavender sunset fades into the all-night golden glow of the Great White Way's incandescent reflection, Marcella and Helene will talk about radio, from the "A" of the struggling novice to the "Z" of the finished performer; and all the while, softly, as the proper backdrop against which their conversation registers best, programs will come through that loudspeaker, which by every hotel right belongs inside her apartment, but which Helene, through a bit of a "pull" with the hotel radio man, can stretch out to the porch rail.

A Finger in Several Pies

All of which has nothing to do with the fact that the title of the book now being written by the trouping pair—"Oh, yes," says Helene, "we just had to write a book—we *would* be different, you know!"—is "Up and Over," wherein you may read the letters exchanged between a girl striving to break into the Hollywood talkies and her chum rehearsing for a musical show in New York.

While you are waiting for them to finish the book, you may have heard Helene and Marcella in the "Hitch Hikers," a series written by Roger Gray on the air over WEAF. The Two Troupers series is familiar enough, and its absence from the air at present leaves a hole among the good things discriminating listeners wait for each week. Such listeners hope that the "Hitch Hikers" will be kept on the air, and not moved from spot to spot, for this makes it difficult for the listeners to follow a favorite program.

But the Troupers and the Hikers are only two of the features tucked away in the repertoire of this bubbling duo. Their wares also include a dialogue series featuring a new bride and a club woman, in the suburbs; a "wise-cracking" monologue in which, as she describes it, Helene "kids even her own singing and songs"; the adventures of the Peavy family, typical small towners, but not the "hicks" of the familiar rural sketches—this one written by Peggy Paige and Helene, with a child's part for Marcella; and "the kiddies' little theater," a series of songs and black-out skits.

They have had a hand, too, in another series, "Margy the Steno," written by an NBC secretary, Elizabeth Todd; her first work for the air, and good work, too. "Marcella," explains Helene, "played the steno, Jack McBride played the boss, and I played the old maid 'office manager.'"

Idea Sessions

You may gather that much of the time Helene and Marcella are perched on Helene's porch high above Broadway they spend in developing ideas and writing copy for their various skits.

"And sometimes," says Helene, "we argue a quarter of an hour over a single word. We never think our scripts are good enough. We're always trying to make them better. Marcella will remark that something I suggest isn't so hot, and I'll retaliate by insisting that something she suggests wouldn't keep my ear glued to the speaker. And out of the melting pot of such frank criticism we try to fashion the best sort of script we can."

These girls have been real troupers. The foundation of their best known work—"The Two Troupers"—was a considerable period spent in hopping from stage to stage across this, for such purpose, all too broad land. Marcella made her first bow behind the professional footlights when she was four years of age, and about half knee-high to a grasshopper. She played in Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird," with Maude Adams in "Peter Pan," the little girl in "A Fool There Was," and later in musical comedy—as she puts it, in "gangs of others." And she can sing and dance, do the buck and wing, kick over her head and do imitations.

Helene had a two-year "jump" on Marcella—she went on the stage, not just to look around but to act, when she was two years of age and only quarter knee-high to the same grasshopper. But she merely "spoke a piece" at a Presbyterian strawberry festival in Fairfield, Ill. She was a country school-teacher when she was 16, and she sang and acted in high school and other amateur dramatics before she got her first chance to "troup East" from Utah, where she lived after Fairfield. Later she played the road in vaudeville, appeared in "The Dove" as produced by Belasco, returned to vaudeville in a comedy sketch by Mr. and Mrs. Willard Mack, and then went to California with "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes." Her last production was "The Scarlet Fox."

They Meet on the Radio

Helene and Marcella met on the Eveready hour, when Marcella played Dixie Dugan and Helene played her sister, Nita, in "Show Girl," by the same J. P. McEvoy whose father and son sketch is now a popular program. Their contrasting voices and individualities naturally drew them together, and Helene asserts that Marcella was one hour and five minutes late for their first NBC audition.

The Two Troupers, then, is made of genuine stuff, the outgrowth of experience. Both girls bubble over with ideas. Helene's ideas bubble out so fast that a pencil cannot catch them. This, then, is reproduced from memory:

"One thing that radiocasting needs, I think, is more humor. Or perhaps I should say more sponsors who have a sense of humor. There's humor on the air now, but sponsors seem to be afraid of it. If I were a listener I'd be more likely to buy something that was advertised with a laugh than something over which the whole program pulled a long face. Of course, some radio humor is pretty broad, and some is rather vapid. But real radio humor, I should think, ought to be worth sponsoring, and I'm sure it would pay the sponsor in returns from listeners who, maybe, get bored now and then by all the, let's say, 'seriosity' with which they are smothered.

"And I'd like to slip in a good word for women on the air. Sometimes you seem to suspect at least a slight prejudice among the sponsors against women, and there is a definite conviction that women announcers, for example, are non persona grata, or whatever you call it. For my part it seems ridiculous to hear a man announcer telling the listeners all about a facial cream, or a hair wash, or something else of definite feminine appeal.

"Don't you think a woman could get such talk over better than a man? . . . Oh, you do? That's nice of you. . . . At any rate, one of my ambitions is to become a master, or maybe I should say mistress, of ceremonies on some program or other. And if that ambition is fulfilled to the limit, I'll be permitted to introduce at least a smile or maybe a laugh in every other line or so. There are too many sober faces in the world. I'd like to crack all those countenances into smiles. . . . You know, it can become quite too serious, this business of taking things, including radio programs, too seriously. Now listen to that announcer right now."

She waved her hand toward the loudspeaker hanging from the rail high over the Great White Way.

"He's so serious you can almost see his tongue sticking into his cheek. But," and she sighed, "he doesn't know it!" L. A.

LIVELY "TWO TROUPERS" CAUGHT IN REPOSE

You Have Heard Them Also as "The Hitch Hikers" and in "Margie, the Steno." It Is Quite Possible That You May Meet Them Between the Covers of Their New Book.

The Mercury Arc Advances

Further Progress in Television Light Sources Is Made

THE problem of designing an inertia-free light source of sufficient intensity to reproduce large and distinct pictures has been a most important subject of research among experimenters, ever since television became generally accepted as an established fact and its future possibilities were seriously considered. Although it is an easy matter to design a source of brilliant light, it is rather difficult to modulate it in a satisfactory manner. Sources of steady light have been designed which are very powerful, but unfortunately, the external means employed to modulate the beam projected so greatly reduce the light intensity that only a very small percentage of it is left.

Among the best known steady light sources, the carbon arc light has been widely used in spite of the disadvantage it has of consuming large amounts of power and requiring constant care as well as the trouble of having to change the carbons when they are consumed. Another source of steady light is obtained by producing an arc between electrodes within a vessel filled with certain gases or vapors.

Light Cell Modulation

Helium, argon or other gases are often added to mercury vapors to obtain a whiter light and increase the brilliancy. An electric incandescent lamp of high candlepower can also be used for a light source with a reflector to concentrate its light upon a small perforation in an opaque diaphragm. Once the focal length is adjusted, a pencil of parallel rays shoots out through the perforation, and this beam of light is then modulated.

One of the best known and perhaps the best system used to modulate a beam of light is the Nicol prism and Karolus cell (also called Kerr cell) arrangement. However, this system is not very popular because the amount of light transferred is very small compared with the powerful light source employed, as already mentioned. For this reason most of the research work done by experimenters has been directed toward the designing of a new illuminant where the source itself could be modulated, in order to utilize the full amount of the light produced. In the case of carbon arcs exposed to the air or arcs within glass bulbs containing certain gases or vapors, the light may be modulated under the action of a variable magnetic field which deflects, and so to speak stretches the arc, until its light intensity is reduced to a minimim without extinguishing the arc.

These light fluctuations may be used directly by interposing a scanning device in the path of the beam. The scanning device projects a beam of light which sweeps over a screen, line by line, the light variations reproducing lighter or darker portions in each line, and all the lines assembled constitute the complete image. An arc subjected to the action of a variable magnetic field may be disposed so as to hide more or less behind a perforated opaque partition in order to pass more or less light through the perforation. This system is rather inefficient and unsatisfactory for several reasons. The most serious objections are that the light is never entirely extinguished under the deflecting action of the magnetic field, nor ever totally screened-off when forced to hide behind the partition and also that there is a constant light, not modulated, which is given off by the incandescent electrodes.

Time Lag Objectionable

Supposing that an arc light could be designed in such a way that the electrodes could stay cold and not become incandescent, which is very difficult if not nearly impossible, the arc could not be ignited and extinguished fast enough. It takes a certain time for the voltage to break down the resistance of the gap and this lapse of time, although very small, is objectionable in television where the light must be faithfully varied about 72,000 times a second. (For a 60-line picture at 20 frames a second.)

To deflect an arc behind an aperture produces a double modulation effect resulting in distortion and unnaturalness of reproduction because the amount of light passed through the aperture is not always in proportion with the deflections of the arc and therefore does not follow exactly the voltage variations of the signal.

Various ingenious combinations of electrodes have been designed to modulate different types of arcs, but in nearly all cases the action does not take place instantaneously or faithfully and the lowest minimum of light intensity is too high. It has also been found that the greater the heat of an arc and its electrode the greater was the difficulty in modulating it. This is due to several reasons involving complicated actions which can be explained by the electron theory and the propagation of light and heat waves, but which will be omitted here for the sake of simplicity.

The best source of modulated light designed up to the present time is probably the Neon "Crater" tube or its improved modification the "crater arc" tube. These tubes furnish quite an intense, concentrated light which is easily modulated when the electrodes are kept as cool as possible, but when the device becomes overheated the operation is sluggish and unreliable.

Ideal Light Source

Considering all these facts, it is easy to realize that there is much room left for improvement. The ideal modulated light source for television ought to have the following qualifications: First, to respond instantaneously and faithfully to all the signal variations it receives; second, to be able to be totally extinguished or to be lit to full brilliancy in exact accordance with the signal; third, to produce a very brilliant white light containing as little heat as possible; fourth, not to lag or to distort or produce unnaturalness of reproduction on certain voltage variations; power tubes; sixth, to operate on low external sources of power not necessitating large, expensive power packs; seventh, to be self-cooling or to produce very little heat and not to need a water-cooling system; eighth, to be small, simple, easy to manufacture and to sell at a moderate price.

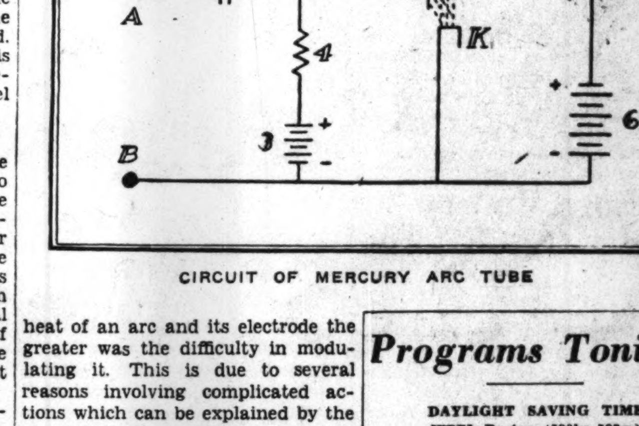
The writer kept those facts in mind when he designed his first modulated arc light which was described in the July 25 issue of the Monitor. This double arc device came very near to fulfilling the above requirements, but the problems of the fifth, not to require special large heated electrodes and the power consumption still have to be solved by further test and experiments.

A newer type of mercury arc tube has now been designed by the writer which, although operating with a higher voltage, consumes very little current. This tube, called "Magnalite," seems to possess all the necessary qualifications mentioned above and no disadvantages have been found so far. Fig. 1 shows a heated cathode K emitting electrons which are attracted by a positively charged plate 2. When a signal is applied between points A and B voltage pulsations go through condenser 1 and decrease the positive voltage of plate 2. This plate now attracts less electrons, allowing more to be attracted by high potential plate 5. A current then flows from high voltage battery 6 going through the arc 7 and increasing its intensity. The rest of the circuit is closed through the stream of electrons between cathode and plate 5.

Diagram Explanation

The intensity of the arc varies in proportion with the amount of electrons "robbed" by plate 2, and this increase or decrease of electronic flow is also in proportion with the signal voltage variations applied on plate 2. This action may be compared to the action of a control grid in an ordinary radio tube, but for many reasons the deflection system just explained was found to be much superior to the intercepting or blocking action of a grid. The reasons will be given together with a complete description of the Magnalite Tube and other important improvements in a following issue of the Monitor.

HENRI F. DALPAYRAT



CIRCUIT OF MERCURY ARC TUBE

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:00 NBC, Lee Morse.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 "Over the Heather." Sandy MacFarlane.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar; Willard Robison; Aileen Clark, soprano; Roy Smeck, "wizard of the strings"; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Tal Henry and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Travers Stakes.
5:28 Scores; organ recital.
6:00 Time; weather; musicale.
6:09 Sport review; temperature.
6:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Einar Hanson, violinist.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, National High School Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Chicagoland" program.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Drugstore Cowboys.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Bradford orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Merry-go-round; Saturday Nighters.
6:00 Edward Jordan, request program.
6:45 "Sweethearts in Song."
7:00 Baseball; news.
7:15 "In an Old Antique Shop."
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 Philco Dance Orchestra; "Old Stager."
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, Hernandez Brothers, instrumental trio.
9:15 CBS, Steelcote Harmonizers; vocal duo; "Crooning Colonels" Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, National Board of Fire Underwriters' program from San Francisco.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat; "Beyond Pardon."
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Frank Broughton, tenor.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program, Cy and Nancy.
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:45 Time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:45 CBS, The Madison Singers.
6:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash.
7:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:45 Variety Three.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 CBS, Henry Burbig, monologist; Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:45 Voice and piano.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Aristocrats of Rhythm.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 23

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 NBC, Cleveland Pop Concert Orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; Lou Abelardo, tenor; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:30 NBC, Balkan Mountain Men: orchestra.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, National High School Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Russian Singers, Basil Kibalchich, director.
7:27 Announcements; garden talks; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:15 NBC, "Through the Opera Glass."
10:15 NBC, "Best Sellers." Ted Weems's Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

1:00 p. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religous Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Melodic Interlude."
2:30 NBC, Lee Sims, piano; Ilo Bailey, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, Ravinia Opera Concert.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Microphonians Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Edward J. Lord, organist.
6:45 Penta Tango Troubadors.
7:00 Studio musical program.
7:15 "Song Pictures."
7:30 "Candlelight Musicale."
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Evensong.
8:30 WBZA Players.
9:00 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies; quartet.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; soloists; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, Ponce Sisters.
10:30 NBC, Symphony Orchestra, direction Adolphe Dumont.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Folsey, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
1:30 Program from Braves Field.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 "Reminiscences of Victor Herbert."
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, Lewishon Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Red Nichols' Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Miles' Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:00 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Talk by John van Druten, from London.
12:45 CBS, The French Trio.
1:00 CBS, Rhythmic Melodies.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony; Adele Vasa, soprano.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 CBS, Gypsy Trail; Emery Deutsch, director.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: soloists; choir.
5:00 CBS, Broadcast from Sands Point, L. I.
6:00 Organ recital.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Savino Pizzi, tenor; Malcoim Magnanti, pianist.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Landy Ross, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Wireless History At Long Island

The first commercial wireless station built by Marconi in the United States, identified recently by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, radio inventor and engineer, is being preserved as a historical exhibit. The shack, built near Babylon, L. I., in the late autumn of 1900 or the early winter of 1901, was purchased by Major Armstrong after he had established that it was the actual starting place of the present-day American system of wireless communications, and has been presented to the Radio Corporation of America, the successor to the American Marconi Company in the field of radio communications.

Elect Programs

Centralized Radio Permits Popularity Check

London

SEE a radio program's popularity! The proprietor of a large receiver serving several hundred households in a large town near London claims that he can gauge the popularity of the British Broadcasting Corporation's programs by a telltale meter device on the appartus which records the number of sets tuned in to any particular program.

Thus, a recent graph of a day's program shows high peaks for light luncheon music, organ recitals and dance music. Correspondingly, there is a drop in the curve when such items as the children's hour and talks are in progress.

Although there has always been a steady pressure on the British Broadcasting Corporation to cut down its talks to a minimum, to increase dance music at the expense of the more serious type, to cut out opera or plays, the corporation goes steadily on its way. It knows that it is impossible at present to please all the people all the time, but it is generally acknowledged that it goes a long way toward pleasing a great multitude of people over a good part of the time. When the regional scheme is complete, a large number of listeners in the British Isles will have a choice of two programs throughout the day.

Automatic Vari-Pitch Propeller

Hydraulically Controlled, Results Are Remarkable

LONDON

CONTROL over immediate conditions is one of the latest automotive and aviation ideas. Thus, an expensive American motorcar has a device by which it claims the shock absorbers can be adjusted for any type of road while the car is in motion. Similarly, there has been a need for an airplane propeller of adjustable pitch when more or less "bite" on the air was needed. Gloster Hele-Shaw Beacham has created an adjustable pitch propellor for which increased safety, reduced fuel consumption, reduction of take-off run, improved rate of climb, higher cruising speed with a lower rate of revolution, is claimed.

A number of these have been supplied to the British Air Ministry and the governments of Japan and Russia. The additional weight imposed on an engine of 500 horsepower as compared with a metal propeller and hub is about 55 pounds.

The propeller is entirely automatic in its action but at the discretion of the pilot the revolutions a minute can be varied at will to suit the requirements of the machine. By means of a control wheel or lever the pilot can set the gear to a given rate, after which these revolutions will be maintained at a constant value automatically.

The device uses a mixture similar to that employed in hydraulic brakes. When the forward speed causes the rotation speed to increase, the flow of oil from one part of the gear to another results in an increase of pitch accompanied by an increase of propeller torque or grip, which continues until the engine speed is brought down to normal. A reduction of forward speed causes a reduction of pitch so that normal motor speed is resumed. Thus under all conditions of flight there is only one rate for a given setting of the control wheel. Should the hydraulic system fail, a powerful spring will return the propeller to normal pitch.

The use of oil for the hydraulic medium has the obvious advantage that all working surfaces are perfectly lubricated and wear is reduced to a minimum.

The take-off is considerably shortened because a larger load can be taken off with safety. An improved rate of climb is obtained which, with a nonsupercharged engine, has been proved to be at the rate of 200 feet a minute extra. It is possible to cruise at a higher speed with a lower propeller speed than would be possible with a fixed propeller, which makes for a reduced fuel consumption and consequent increase of radius of action.

If one engine becomes faulty on a multi-engined plane, the automatic change of pitch enables the remaining engines to continue developing full power. Likewise, one control in the cockpit will maintain all the engines at the desired speed. In the event of a loss in power due to some fault in a cylinder of an engine, the other cylinders can still develop their full power because of the automatic change of pitch.

From an aerobatic point of view, a pilot can climb, loop, dive or fly level without any perceptible variation in the revolutions per minute, eliminating the excessive roar which is an accompaniment to stunting.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern daylight saving. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF AUG. 24-30

MONDAY, AUG. 24

7-7:15—Amos 'n' Andy. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati.
7-7:15—Current Events: H. V. Kaltenborn. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
7:30-7:45—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WEAF Chain to KGO, San Francisco.
7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. CBS to KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.
8-8:30—Scenyland Sketch. NBC—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo.
8-8:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver.
8:30-9—"Death Valley Days." Dramatic sketch. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB.
8:30-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies, Soloists; Harry Horlick's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WLIT, Philadelphia.
9-9:30—Maytag Orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—General Motors Orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Real Folks sketch. "Thompkins Corners Barbecue. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS to KYDL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
10-10:30—Gold Medal Express, Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
10:30-11—Mr. Bones and Company, Minstrels. NBC—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City.

TUESDAY, AUG. 25

7-7:15—Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KRLD, Dallas, Texas.
7:15-7:30—Gus Van, songs; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra. Irish Program. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:30-9—National Dairy Virtuosos. Jubilee Singers, Concert Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Household Program. Soloist, chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10—The Fuller Man. Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Music of the Ages." Concert orchestra, direction of Dr. Theophil Wendt.
10-10:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Tito Guizar, tenor; Vincent Sorey's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Savino Tone Pictures. Soloists, chorus and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. NBC—WEAF chain to WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio.
7:30-7:45—Lee Morse, crooner. NBC—WEAF chain to WFAA, Dallas, Tex.
7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
8:15-8:30 "Singin' Sam." CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
8:30-9—Mobiloil Concert, Glady Rice, soprano; chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Oliver Smith, tenor; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WLS, Chicago.
9-9:30—Gold Medal Fast Freight. Quartet and organ. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Halsey Stuart Program. Financial talk; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—"The First Nighter," Mystery Drama. NBC—WJZ chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10:30—Palmolive Hour. Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers quartet; orchestra direction Erno Rapee. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
10-10:15—Nick Lucas; Freddie Rich's Orchestra, CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Hernandez Brothers. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Nit Wit Hour. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—String Dance Orchestra: Lewis James, tenor; Grantland Rice. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

THURSDAY, AUG. 27

7-7:15—Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, Baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:30-7:45—Phil Cook, monologist. NBC—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
7:45-8—The Goldbergs. Comedy sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago, Ill.
8-9—Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. "The Air Mail Express." NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:15-8:45—The Columbians. Freddie Rich's Orchestra; male quartet. CBS transcontinental.
8:45-9—Boswell Sisters, Vocal trio. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:15—Brad and Al, comedy duo; Bert Lown's Orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Arco Birthday Party. Allan Pinkerton; soloists, quartet and orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WCKY, Covington, Ky.
9:15-9:30—Coty Melody Girl, Welcome Lewis, contralto; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
9:30-10—Willard Robison and his Deep River Orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago.
9:30-10—John Charles Thomas, baritone; Maxwell Orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10:30—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor. Tchaikovsky's Sixth Symphony. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—KMBC Anniversary Program. CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, AUG. 28

7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to Reno, Nev.
7-7:45—Major Bowes's Family, Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF chain to KOA, Denver.
7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank LaForge, pianist. NBC—WJZ chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; concert orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ chain to KDKA, Pittsburgh, Penna.
8-8:30—Bernardo de Pace, mandolin soloist; Nestle Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-9—Cities Service Concert Orchestra; soloists; piano duo. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Giuseppe Creatore and his Band. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9:30-10—Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violin; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds' Quartet, mixed voices; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Kodak Week-End Program, Countess Albani, soprano; Men About Town; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
10:30-11—"Around the Samovar." Peter Biljo's Balalaika Orchestra; soloists. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.

SATURDAY, AUG. 29

7-7:15—Lee Morse, Crooner. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
7-7:30—St. Moritz Orchestra, dinner music. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-7:45—Sonata Recital, Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
8-8:30—Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
8:30-9:30—Lew White Organ Recital; Salon Singers. NBC—WJZ Chain.
8:30-9—Silver Flute, dramatic sketch. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:15—The Boswell Sisters. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—General Electric Concert Orchestra. Floyd Gibbons. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Club Valspar. William Wirges's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WKY, Oklahoma City, Okla.
9:30-10—Domino Orchestra; Vocal Trio. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:45—Hank Simmons Show Boat: "Red Rube's Last Raid." CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—"Twenty Fingers of Harmony." NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

SUNDAY, AUG. 30

1-2—Pop concert from Cleveland. Concert Orchestra and soloists. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
2:30-3—Lee Sims, pianist; Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Herbie Kay's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
2:30-3—NBC Artists Service Program. Popular. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha.
3-3:30—Moonshine and Honeysuckle. Negro sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
4-5—Cathedral Hour, Symphony Orchestra; choir; soloists. Mozart's Communion Service in B Flat. CBS transcontinental.
4-5—Ravinia Opera Concert, from Ravinia Park, Ill. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
5-6—Gilbert and Sullivan Gems, "Yeomen of the Guard." NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha.
6-6:15—Phantom Caravan. Oriental tone pictures. Orchestra directed by Sven von Hallberg. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
7:15-7:30—Fray and Braggiotti, piano duo. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-8—Candlelight Musicale. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
8-9—Ruth Etting, guest soloist; Dave Rubinoff and his orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOAI, San Antonio, Texas.
8:30-9—"Harbor Lights." Sketch. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10:30—Lewisohn Stadium Concert. Albert Coates, conductor. Final program includes Wagner, Gluck, Gershwin and Borodin. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Symphony Orchestra, directed by Adolphe Dumont. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City.
10:45-11:15—Sunday at Seth Parker's. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
11:30-12—South Sea Islanders, Hawaiian Ensemble. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver.

Air Servicing

Ford Opens Airplane Service Depot in England

London

UNIVERSAL servicing was one of the principal reasons for the rapid success of Henry Ford in the introduction of his Model T car. His service depots were oases on the uncertain highways of the day. This policy has, of course, been extended to the newest Ford product, the trimotored airplane.

Following the establishment of his motor works at Dagenham in Essex, Mr. Ford's latest activity is the establishment of a service depot for his airplanes at Arundel in Sussex. The Ford Company has taken the lease on an old war-time airdrome there and work is in full swing to make this an up-to-date airdrome with fully equipped repair shops and supply stores. These plants will deal with the 11- and 14-seater three-engined monoplanes which are built at Dearborn, Mich. They will now be imported as components and assembled at Arundel and certain British products will be used where possible and advantageous.

Radio Begins

David Hughes Was First Discoverer of Radio

London

Maxwell, Hertz, Tesla and Marconi are recalled when one mentions electromagnetics, particularly the wireless or the radio. It is somewhat of a surprise, therefore, to learn of the celebration in London of the centenary of David Hughes, on May 16 last, by the Institution of Electrical Engineers. Mr. Hughes was actually the first one to satisfy himself that such waves really existed.

David Hughes was the inventor of the type-printing telegraph instrument which brought him such renown and a comfortable fortune. Born in London, the son of a bootmaker, he was taken at the age of 7 to Virginia.

Settling in London later, Mr. Hughes set to work to improve telephone transmission and produced the first microphone, which he made from a small box, nails, sealing wax and some odd bits of wood. It was while working on his invention of the induction balance that he realized the existence of electrical waves which permeated space without taking any notice of obstacles. In his house in London Mr. Hughes sent and received wireless signals. This was eight years before Hertz startled the world with his discovery. Mr. Hughes made his discovery in December, 1879, and wished to read a paper on the subject before the Royal Society, but his proposal was not accepted on the grounds that the existence of such waves were unknown. He was so disappointed that he declined even to write of his discovery.

One wonders if today our present technical societies would accept a paper as radical in comparison with our present knowledge as this paper was then.

Boeing Model Collection

What is believed to be the most complete and accurate group of scale models of airplanes ever collected by any aircraft manufacturer is now on exhibition in Seattle, home of the Boeing Airplane Company. Produced by the company's model building department, the collection comprises 27 miniature airplanes, replicas of various types of aircraft produced by this company. The collection is valued at $10,000.

MEXICAN MURAL PAINTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Roberto Montenegro, Mexican artist, has been commissioned to decorate the interior of Chapultepec Castle, residence of the President.

The famous muralist is at present planning a series of pictorial delineations of Mexican history that he will paint on the walls of the castle. He plans to complete the work in five or six months.

BLACKFEET BUSY WITH THEIR OWN FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

tire, flaunted so brazenly against the glory of the rising sun, seemed emblematical of courage, of aspiration.

One may have seen many Indians in many sections of the United States. One may have been familiar with the many efforts—some mistaken, some wise—which a puzzled government had made to adjust its wards to meet the westward march of white cilization. One may have sighed over the future of the Red Man, declaring: "It's no use; he cannot survive. He has not the will to achieve." Or one may have theorized over the Indian problem, proclaiming: "This should be done. That should be done."

But here was an Indian who dared to wear a magenta shirt in the face of the rising sun. Surely such sang froid must be the outward manifestation of inward poise. Surely such a one must bear a message. Thus reasoning, a visitor presents himself before the superintendent of the reservation, Maj. Forrest R. Stone.

"You have a reservation 60 miles square. On it are living about 3700 Indians. Your charges live in a country noted for the severity of its winters. The shortness of the productive season here is proverbial. Have you found among such adverse circumstances any Indians who have displayed enough stamina to conquer their environment?"

Major Stone smiles and draws from his pocket a typewritten statement.

"There is your answer," he says.

The Answer He Gave

It is a list of reservation Indians who have purchased sheep on the reimbursable plan, and are enlisted in the five-year plan of progress inaugurated on the reservation. On it are such names as Double-charge Comes at Night, Under-Beaver Flint Smoker, Joseph Found-a-Gun, Charles Iron Breast, Albert Mad Plume, Strikesfirst Reevis, James Running Crane, Sure Chief, James Spotted Eagle, Joseph Bullshoe—and about 1000 others. Their combined purchases total 2508 sheep. Their combined increase in flocks amounts to 3807 sheep.

But the visitor has seen many evils accruing from the reimbursable plan; statistics mean little to him; and, besides, he is thinking of a magenta shirt.

"Most interesting," he comments, "but how many Indians on this reservation are actually achieving a livelihood, with sheep or otherwise?"

"As many as will buckle down to it and work," is the prompt reply. "Actually about 50 families here are supporting themselves by their own efforts."

"And these 50: Did they start with any advantage over their neighbors? Were they especially favored; or were they typical of their tribe?"

"They were all as other Indians, some of them even less favorably located as far as their allotments are concerned. They have succeeded because they adopted the five-year program and stuck to it."

The five-year program, it should be explained, is designed to give the Indian a definite objective, and to bring the tribe together in a united effort toward good homes, good citizenship, self support and loyalty.

Just How Much He Wants It

It has been so often declared as to seem axiomatic that an Indian's thriftiness depends on the strength of his desire to possess something. Arouse in him a hunger for an automobile, for instance, and he will lift mountains to attain his objective; but let him remain passive toward his lot and he does little to lift himself out of the low living standards of his kind.

Hence the five-year program outlines for each individual an attainable goal on a progressive scale: So much ground worked; so many head of sheep, cattle, hogs or chickens; so many items of improvement—a new shed here, a root cellar there, a fence over yonder—for the first year. And following this, an annual expansion of his efforts until, at the end of the five years, he finds himself in a position of independence.

That is something definite, tangible and understandable to the Indian. He realizes that subsequent success depends upon the quality of his own ambition. It is a sort of red badge of courage waved before him—or a magenta shirt breasting the morning sun.

The program was started in 1921, and has steadily grown until today there are approximately 330 heads of families enrolled in the different chapters officered by the Indians themselves, working in close contact with and under the supervision of the superintendent and his agency farmers, stockmen, and industrial advisers.

Significant of the achievements of the plan is the fact that since it was inaugurated the number of rationers on the reservation has shrunk from 1620 to 320.

Have Found No Panacea

Let it not be understood, however, that the Blackfeet Indians have found a cure-all for their economic troubles. By far the great majority of them are hard pressed to find the means of sustenance. Were it not for government gratuities, certain disbursement moneys and lease rentals, at least three of the Four Horsemen would ride over the wind-swept ranges with much more devastating results than at present.

The same problems of finding employment for returned school children, the same tendency toward indifferngce, the same encroachment of white neighbors, the same limited division of labor face them as face the Indians on many other reservations. And added to this is the fact that their lands lie at an altitude of approximately 5000 feet and, as a consequence of this and its northern location, suffers climatic conditions which make agriculture at best an indifferent venture. Furthermore, most of the Blackfeet have been shouldered with an irrigation project burden which has thus far proved anything but a benefaction.

The story of this apparent imposition, in brief, is this: Without consulting the Indians, the Indian reclamation service built the Two Medicine Dam and its attendant ditches and charged the cost against the Indians' land. Each Indian was compelled, when allotments were made, to take 40 acres of irrigable land on the assumption that he would develop it.

The irrigation service has put a construction charge against the land of $1.50 an acre annually. These charges are piling up against the land so alarmingly that already they have practically eaten up the value of the property. Thus an Indian who wishes to sell finds that, after the irrigation charges are paid, he will obtain almost nothing for his holdings.

Meanness in Government

The story is repeated of one old woman whose irrigable land was leased for some $40. She had carefully itemized a list of purchases she intended to make with the check—purchases sorely needed: so much for clothing for her children, so much for provisions, a blanket, a warm coat.

But when she came to the agency for her money she was informed that after the reclamation charges were deducted her check was worth only $7. And this is only one among a host of such incidents which make the Indian wonder how, in the face of such facts, the Government at Washington can still pose as Big Brother.

It may be, though, that Washington will yet vindicate itself by wiping these irrigation charges off the books. The Blackfeet are aware that such recommendation has been made, and they are hopefully looking forward to the outcome.

Discouraging? Well, not for all of them, for coming up the road to Browning an Indian dares to wear a magenta shirt and one knows that somewhere on this reservation are Indians who dare to face the future—Indians who may yet justify the plan of the Department of the Interior to place the Red Man on a competitive basis with the white.

Where are they located? Well, Joe Iron Pipe is one. Joe Iron Pipe, with his huge shoulders, his regular Indian features and his serious smile. Joe can take one out to the Heart Butte country where many of the old-time Indians are working out their problems on the five-year plan. Furthermore, Joe will act is interpreter.

So one drives many miles over the rolling prairie, past infrequent log cabins and outbuildings of Indian farmers, and at length enters a sparsely wooded countryside dominated by the imposing Rocky Mountain buttress known as Heart Butte Mountain.

Visiting the Indian at Home

Here is found one of the agency substations, the homes of the government farmer, stockman and doctor, and a fine new octagonal community building which was erected almost entirely with Indian material and labor—a gesture of the new sense of communal enterprise going on among the tribe.

Striking out from here, Joe guides the visitor over a wide semicircle on a round of visits to the honorary members of the "Order of the Magenta Shirt"—Indians who, having adopted the five-year plan, are courageously striving toward a goal of affluence.

Stop with Joe at the home of Nicodemus Green. Nicodemus has just come in from haying. His home is a weathered two-room structure of logs and plaster, with a lean-to shed. In the yard are a number of farming implements, and near by is a sheep corral in which are 40 ewes and 37 lambs.

Nicodemus's smile betrays his Negro strain, but his speech is pure Blackfeet. He has the reputation of speaking with a straight tongue. What does he think of the five-year plan?

Well, it is good for Indian. First he had help purchasing seed wheat, but the season was too short and wheat had no chance to mature. So he tried potatoes. Potatoes very good. Potatoes never fail. He got much benefit from potatoes. They are a part of his living. He also got heifers and calf from Government, and lately has added 12 chickens to his stock.

He Finally Got His Wagon

He was in pretty hard circumstances. He was beginning to feel he would never get a wagon. But the Government finally helped him get wagon. He is very proud of his wagon.

Once, he says, he was able to make his own living. Nowadays he needs help. At times he gets hungry. One time he had no food for 36 hours. Then Government agent come, take him into car, drive him to town, get him groceries, bring him back home. That was very good of Government.

When Indian has no money and no implements, Nicodemus declares, he can do nothing much. If Indian is industrious and the Government supplies him with enough cattle and sheep to make a start, he can do well on the reservation; but the season is too short to depend on farming.

"If we should do away with leasing," says Nicodemus, "and be given a chance to develop our own herds on lands where white lessees are getting rich, we too could make good profit."

Sure Chief is another Blackfeet who is hereby proposed for membership in the "Order of the Magenta Shirt." He lives in a log house on the banks of a small stream. He has a good root cellar, and his outbuildings have been kept in a fair state of repair. In the summer months, like many others of his tribe, he spends much of his time in the backyard tepee. He has probably two acres planted to garden truck, and they show that he has not been negligent with his hoe.

Happy and Prosperous

He comes hurrying out to meet the visitor, his broad face wreathed in smiles and his stubby hands gesticulating signs of welcome.

Oh, yes. He is for the five-year plan. Before he start with it he have nothing. Now, you can see with your own eyes, he has potatoes, rutabagas, carrots, peas—enough for his whole family. He also has 44 ewes and more than 40 lambs. They help him make a living while he is paying for them.

His son, too, has fine garden across the creek. His son good worker likewise since he started on the five-year program.

A few miles farther along Joe guides one to the home of Tom Horn. He is coming in from the fields. He raises his palm in greeting.

"Come in to my lodge," he cries. "Come in to my lodge and we make talk."

So, seated cross-legged in a circle within the tepee, with the host leaning against a tripod-like arrangement fashioned from willow sticks, talk is made.

"Me, I'm a lazy fellow," Tom declares with a deprecatory smile. "For two years I do nothing much. Lazy fellows no good with five-year plan."

"I think," he continues, "best thing for tribe would be a settlement of tribal claims. This money should be used to buy stock for Indians. Blackfeet Indians get along well with cattle. I had cattle on the five-year plan and lived fairly well until last two years, when I got lazy. Indians work better when they follow some program."

Just What the Claims Are

Perhaps Tom's reference to tribal claims should have some elucidation.

One claim is now before the United States Court of Claims for a decision which is expected when the court reconvenes in October. The amount involved is $68,000,000. According to the treaty of 1855, made with the Blackfeet nation—the Piegans, Bloods, Blackfeet and Gros Ventres tribes—were granted perpetual hunting rights at the mouth of the Yellowstone, but white squatters took up the country and the area was finally thrown open by the Government. The Indians are now claiming damages for the usurpation of their hunting grounds during the intervening years.

Another claim is that concerning the Lower St. Mary's irrigation project. It is declared that when government engineers first decided on a site for a dam, they condemned much Indian land, paying the occupants thereof only for improvements. Another site was later decided upon and a dam built, but when the Indians asked for the return of their land the Government asserted that it had been bought and paid for, although it failed to produce any proofs of the negotiations, it is said. The Indians are now asking for full payment of the land seized for the abandoned irrigation project.

But, to return to the company of Joe Iron Pipe and continue the pursuit of the magenta shirt:

Charlie Iron Breast is not at home. His wife, wearing a newly starched calico dress, comes out of the immaculate interior of a substantial log home to greet the visitors.

"The old man out yonder," she explains. "He make hay."

Charlie Makes Hay

So one comes on Charlie in the hayfield. He comes forward to meet the visitors inquiringly. He is a huge man, his bronzed face burned red with the sun.

"Yes," he agrees, "if an Indian will follow the five-year plan he can do well. It is of great benefit. Better farms; better homes for children to come to. I work hard. Hay very scarce this year because rain does not come. I must work harder than ever to get ready for a hard winter.

"Education? Yes, education fine thing. My children go to school and can talk white man's language. That is good. When I see you my heart wants to say many things to you, but I can only smile. If I could speak English I could tell you what my heart says."

Again the flash of the magenta shirt—the trumpet call of courage. For Charles Iron Breast was one of some 200 elder Blackfeet who came into the agency last winter and for one month attended the Illiteracy Council conducted by Cora Wilson Stewart with a corps of teachers who offered their services gratuitously The magenta shirt! Trying to learn to speak what their heart would say!

Another giant of a man is John Big Leg. John speaks English. He meets one in his tent, offers them his only chair and takes a seat on the bed.

Yes, he agrees, the five-year plan has helped him to work harder than he otherwise would. But agriculture is a discouraging enterprise. The crops fail too often. Sheep are better. With sheep one can get credit during the hard winter months. Sheep bring quicker returns, but this country is better for cattle. It takes longer to make a profit on cattle, but if the Indian can manage to keep up his herds, he will make more money and have more meat. A good combination for the Indian would be both sheep and cattle.

Equipment, Not Laziness

Indians too lazy to keep up farms? Well, some of them are. But many so-called "lazy" Indians would be good farmers if they had equipment. If the Government should grant the tribal claims Big Leg would like to see it given to the Indians in equipment and stock, because too much money is no good for some Indians.

And so one comes at last to the home of Albert Mad Plume. Substantial outbuildings and corrals and well-built fences surround his home of logs, while a thrifty garden stretches out in long rows of green growing things.

Mad Plume is proud of his garden. He points to the thriftiness of his potatoes, to the fine patches of corn, peas, beans and rutabagas, and explains that the bins in his root cellar are usually full in the winter.

Yes, sir. He supports himself by his own efforts now. Before the five-year program was undertaken he did very little. Now he is busy most of the time—and much happier.

"The Government," he declares, "is willing to help when an Indian is willing to help himself. When an Indian shows that he is willing to help himself he should be given ready assistance. The Government should encourage Indians to have better homes by supplying cement and other necessary building material."

All day one has been riding with a quiet Indian whose quick intelligence has sometimes shamed the interviewer. With his affable assistance one has talked to many Indians—Indians whose cheerful demeanor in the face of great odds has more than justified the flaunting of a magenta shirt in the morning rays.

Joe Is for the Plan

"Joe," says the interviewer, "you have heard all this talk today. What is your opinion of the problems on this reservation? How do you feel about the five-year plan?"

The interpreter hitches up his shoulders and smiles.

"I think," says he, "that I haven't time to tell you all I think. I work now on the five-year plan all the while. It has helped me to become self-supporting. If an Indian is willing to work, he can get ahead even here, where conditions are very severe.

"The Government could help Indians a great deal more by making it possible for them to carry more stock. At one time we could not get good bacon. Someone said, 'Let us raise our own bacon.' We got hogs from the Government and now our bacon is good. We need more sheep and cattle. If we had more stock it would give the children who return from school something to do on the reservation.

"More diversified work is needed, so that students who have industrial training can find a place to use it. Also students must be encouraged to live clean. They learn to live clean in school; when they come back they should come to clean homes. It would help if the Government assisted us in having better homes."

Thus one visits the Indians of the Heart Butte district of the Blackfeet Reservation, and sounds their sentiments regarding the five-year plan. But, coming out from town, one has picked up Wolf Plume, offering to take him home. Wolf Plume, with hardly a monosyllable, has been present at every interview. When his home is reached he unpacks his packages and beckons his visitors into the house.

Better Not to See

Outside on a high tripod hangs a buckskin-bound bundle decorated with long tassels. This being an offering to the sun, one pretends to ignore it and accompanies the host within. The home is sweet-smelling with some pungent incense. The living room contains a gilded but tarnished bedstead, a small iron stove of government issue, and two chairs. Wolf Plume plunges at once into speech. Obviously he has abstained from talking during the day only with much difficulty.

"Cattle," he declares, "is the thing. I lived independently when I raised cattle. Indians like cattle. They like beef. They are good cattlemen. Long time ago Government was good and issued cattle to Blackfeet. I made good use of my cattle. The money the Indians got from two ceded pieces of property was spent to buy cattle and nearly all the Indians were progressing in that business.

"Then came a time when we were called upon to dip cattle and horses. They used lime and sulphur in the dip. From that time the herds began to fail. We came to year of 1919-20. That was bad year. Feed ran out. Many cattle and horses starved. Major Stone took what few cattle I had left and fed them with government herd. Because of that some of my cattle were saved and I still have them.

"Indians are more familiar with cattle. Most of them do not want to be interested in sheep. If the Government would help us get rid of the big outfits that lease our land and help Indians to stock up with cattle, we would get more benefit from our herds than we now get from leases.

"But," he concludes, "I am now in favor of the five-year plan. I do not belong to chapter, because I am independent. But I see how it works with many, and it is good. I wish Government would add more to it. Me, though, I do no good at farming. My garden fail last few years."

Cause of Wolf Plume's Luck

Here Wolf Plume's woman begins to chuckle.

"Yes," she says banteringly, "ever since I quit helping the Old Man in the garden he has had no luck."

And what has all this to do with the magenta shirt?

Well, this: Those who deal with the Indians, looking toward their interests, trying to work out solutions which will bring them into their rightful heritage as original Americans, are oftentimes discouraged. On the reservation one so often meets with apathy, with lack of application, with a fatalistic disposition to accept things as they are on the part of Indians, that it is not surprising that some government employees become calloused and indifferent, it is not surprising that the Indian bureau has at times seemed to be a heartless bundle of red tape.

But a magenta shirt flashes in the sun. Here and there on every reservation are found Indians who dare to wrestle with circumstances, who out of the meager opportunities furnished them and in unfavorable circumstances have the courage to push forward toward the goal of self-respecting self-support.

It is for such as these that the magenta shirt is flung. These outstanding members of the different tribes should not be denied the tools of progress, friends of the Indians declare, and their efforts toward independence should be backed by a sympathetic and helpful attitude on the part of the American public.

For these are the Indians who encourage the many devoted government workers in the field to stay at their posts. These are the Indians who set up a standard for the less progressive members of their tribes. These are the Indians who stand out on every reservation like a magenta shirt daring the morning glare.

Nicodemus Tends His Flocks and Prospers

H. E. Williams

THIS INDIAN FINDS THE GOVERNMENT GOOD

He Is a Blackfeet and He Works Hard to Till His Acres and to Fatten His Flocks. He Believes in the Government's Five-Year Plan for the Indian Whereby He Can Pay for His Sheep at the Same Time He Has the Use of Them, Just as the White Man Pays for His Automobile as He Rides. The Chief Complaint of the Blackfeet Is That They Are More Used to Cattle Than Sheep and Prefer Them.

Nevada Indian Boys Win Farming Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—That the younger generation of Nevada Indians is slowly but surely making a place for itself in the white man's civilization was shown at the junior farm bureau camp recently held at the state university.

Two Shoshone boys from the Owyhee reservation—Patsy Whiterock and Clark Dick—were crowned potato-judging champions of the State. The Indian boys not only excelled in the potato-judging contest, but, with another Indian boy from the reservation, took third honors in crop judging.

CANADA TO UNIFY FARM YOUTH CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Approximately 15,000 farm boys and girls are engaged in some form of agricultural club work throughout Canada, and an important step has been taken recently in the establishment of the work of these clubs on a national basis, under the guidance of an executive to be known as the Canadian Council of Boys' and Girls' Club Work.

The main object of the plan is to coördinate all the junior farm and club work of the provinces, bringing it into line with a nation-wide agricultural policy. The plan will come into operation at once, and a permanent secretary has been appointed. The total number of clubs of various kinds now in existence is 820 with membership of 14,737, Ontario has 143 of these clubs with 3253 members operating nine different projects. The other eight provinces are well represented by clubs, membership, and projects.

New York Police Slay Two Bandits

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—The police yesterday pursued and overtook after a 12-mile chase in Bronx and upper Manhattan two pay-roll bandits, following a holdup in which the robbers got away with a satchel containing $4619. Hundreds of shots were fired in the chase through a congested territory.

There were 18 casualties, six resulting fatally, the latter including both bandits and their taxicab driver, two policemen and a 4-year-old girl. Of the 12 wounded, most of them were bystanders or persons in automobiles, along the route. Mr. Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, was not in the city, having just started his vacation.

Civilians joined with police in the pursuit and the gunmen were cornered on the west side of Manhattan. In the cab of the gunmen the police found a revolver, five automatic pistols and a box containing several hundred rounds of ammunition.

Building Cost Up Figures Reveal

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—An increase of 5.9 per cent over June in the estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued in 338 cities in July was noted yesterday by the Department of Labor.

The usual trend during the two months, the report added, is downward.

Estimated cost of total construction in July was $110,914,195, as compared with the June total of $104,721,286. Residential buildings declined from $41,389,081 in June, 1931, to $34,148,122, while nonresidential buildings increased from $45,169,236 to $58,178,152.

Permits issued in 289 cities in July this year, however, were 34.3 per cent below the total construction estimated costs for July, 1930.

BRAZIL TO PAY $131,566,673

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Brazil's foreign, federal, state and municipal debts will cost the various governmental institutions $131,566,673 in interest, amortization and commissions this year, Señor Osvaldo Aranha, Minister of Justice, announced.

GANDHI SEEKS FURTHER TALK WITH VICEROY

Change of Attitude Seen in Step—Government Answers Charges

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, Aug. 22—India's political crisis received a new orientation today when it was disclosed here that Mahatma Gandhi had again asked an interview with the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon.

Some political observers think this may mean a last-hour change of attitude on the part of the All-India National Congress, with possibility of representation of that body at the London Round Table.

Others, however, consider the outcome of the interview may mean so definite a breach between the Government of India and the Congress that there will be no possibility of coöperation between the two bodies.

Mr. Gandhi's "big principle"—that the right of Congress to be regarded as an intermediary between the Government and the people of India as an integral part of the Delhi pact—is considered officially to be wholly unacceptable and liable to make a settlement extremely remote.

Mr. Gandhi's request for an interview followed a recent letter from the Viceroy which answers many serious allegations made by the Congress against the Government's attitude on the Delhi pact.

In the letter the Viceroy pointed out that the Government has done everything in its power to carry out the terms of settlement, and repudiates Mr. Gandhi's suggestion that the Government has been guilty of breaches while the Congress has observed the pact "both in letter and spirit."

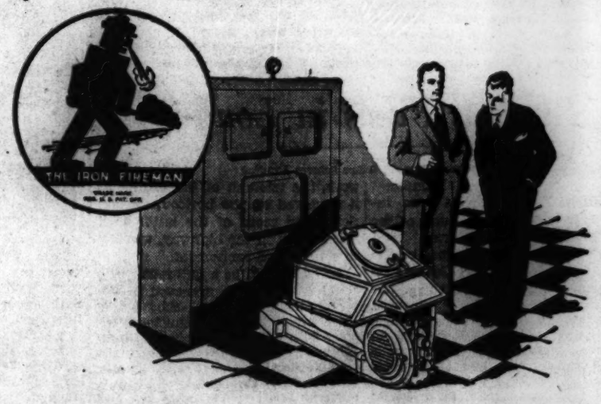
Lord Willingdon also states in reply to Mr. Gandhi's query concerning the Government's future attitude on the Delhi agreement that refusal of the Congress to be represented at the Round Table "involves a failure of one of the main objects which the settlement was intended to secure."

The Viceroy also makes it clear that the Government of India is unable to fetter its discretion in dealing with Congress activities which violate the ordinary laws of the country, which, he indicates, are in no way superseded by the terms of the Delhi agreement. At the same time Lord Willingdon indicates that the chief stipulations in the Delhi pact will remain inviolate, save in those cases where Congress activities demand remedial action on the part of the authorities.

The reply is so strong an indictment of Congress policy that competent observers here think the situation now leaves little room for Mr. Gandhi's attending the round table unless he completely reverses the policy he recently has been pursuing.

IRON FIREMAN

Cuts fuel Costs



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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

American Art

The History and Ideals of American Art, Art, by Eugen Neuhaus. Stanford University, Calif.: Stanford University Press. $6.50.

EXPOSITORY, rather than argumentative, is the tone of Professor Neuhaus's summary of achievement in the United States. The text has the quality of explaining surrounding circumstances as it goes along, which indicates use of much of this well-digested material in the form of lectures he may have given as professor of art at the University of California. Throughout the book there is maintained a helpful attitude toward the reader, who is never left stranded by obscure references to obscure phases of expression.

His eclectic approach is evident in the chapter on the modernists, a subject that might be called a touchstone of any person's attitude toward art theory. He regards the application of the word "modern" to contemporary movements as both dangerous and misleading, for "before we realize it, we find that our 'modern' has been succeeded and overshadowed by subsequent developments that depend upon a different æsthetic philosophy, and that the modern of one day has become the back number of a later time. If we accept the term as synonymous with superior qualities, it will be necessary to define these qualities and to compare them with those which are characteristic of the art of another day and of other schools."

Open-Minded

His attitude is broad enough to grant the radicals in art opportunity to work out their theories and to convince him of the validity of their point of view. He believes that these modernists as a school may prove their value less by what they demonstrate than by "their larger service in preventing art in general from falling into the habit of that self-complacency which spells stagnation." Professor Neuhaus points out that the post-impressionists, with their tendency to minimize the value of representation, have set themselves apart from the radicals in art of the past, who still used representative form as a basis for their experimentation in the use of color. While the function of art is not the copying of nature, the abandonment of nature in favor of abstraction tends, he says, toward "the placing of these works outside the realm of art, in the generally accepted sense. To look, then, for recognizable forms in such works is a waste of time, because in every instance the idea involved can be clear only to its creator."

He remarks that although we cannot "understand" such works as Marcel DuChamp's "Nude Descending a Staircase," we may "see" in them many qualities in themselves desirable. "They frequently possess architectural strength, a sense of plastic organization, and of rhythmic motion, above all, stimulating patterns of form and color sequences, even when there is in the work no meaning that the intellect can grasp."

Art as a Progression

Modernists who recognize representation as a necessary function of art, and most of them do in some degree, often show in their works a logical evolution from the immediately preceding movement as well as a restatement of fundamentals and qualities of plastic design centuries old but lost sight of through preoccupation with other less significant ideals. Hence the debt of the modern to the Byzantine and the Italian primitives, "whose work is devoid of the technical sophistication against which the modern so violently reacts." This very reaction against academicism has caused many objectors to modernism to feel that in certain circles a premium is put at present upon technical incompetency and carelessness, Professor Neuhaus reminds us.

He sees Cézanne's influence as having opened for the painter of today "new avenues of approach, enabling him to avoid the discouragement of following outworn formulas which at best would make of him an honest but meaningless plagiarist." While this influence has been exploited beyond Cézanne's original aims, at times, it has also been mildly incorporated in the work of the academic traditionalists "in the hope of lifting their work out of the commonplace into new and significant terms." In Cézanne's work form becomes less imitative, but more and more subordinated to the requirements of plastic design of the three-dimensional quality that we may observe in Chinese paintings and the Italian primitives. "His rhythms of form expressed in terms of geometric planes as we see them in his still-lifes, landscapes and portraits are to the person of æsthetic sensibilities a source of the greatest pleasure," Professor Neuhaus maintains.

Davies and Kent

He then goes on to consider Arthur B. Davies's expression of the unusual and the remote, and the original note of personal expression to be found in Rockwell Kent. S. McDonald Wright, Thomas Benton and Floyd Parsons are mentioned for their command of plastic form composition, and William Zorach for his expressive use of form and color in designs that tend toward abstraction. Charles DeMuth seems to have explored form for every possible artistic expression. John Marin's joyous use of the water-color medium is well adapted to the translation of something quickly seen into realization upon paper. With these men and their kind Professor Neuhaus stops, not followings the abstractions of the group that leaves recognizable realities behind.

While the foregoing touches on only 12 pages of Professor Neuhaus' 444-page book, this disproportionate consideration, we feel, is justified partly as indicating the balanced viewpoint he brings to a subject now hotly debated, and as exemplifying his reasoned method. This history falls into the following divisions: The Colonial primitives, Copley and West—the English Influence, Gilbert Stuart, Trumbull and other pupils of West, Sully and the decline of the English Influence, the beginnings of Landscape painting—the Hudson River School, the painters of spectacular scenery, George Inness, the followers of Inness; some independent exponents of the romantic school, the Dusseldorf influence—the story-telling picture, the Munich school—painting for its own sake, figure painters of French training, Sargent and his school, Whistler and the Oriental influence, landscape painting from romanticism to impressionism, the impressionists, painters of winter, Homer and painters of the sea, the painters of Indian and frontier life, the realists, the post-impressionists, mural painters, print makers, illustrators.

All the subjects are handled with encyclopedic thoroughness and dispassionateness. Professor Neuhaus has assembled in easily comprehended form an enormous amount of information and allusion. There is a good bibliography and a working index that is not overloaded with names of minor significance. Upward of 140 illustrations exemplify the work of leaders in the various groups considered.

E. C. S.

Fine Art and Publicity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

WE MAY feel somewhat skeptical in regard to advertisement of fine art. Publicity seems appropriate within certain limits, but offending outside. Those who can appreciate subtler values do not want to be told what they should like, what is important, what is commonplace. They want to make their own discoveries and estimates.

"Mona Lisa" has had probably more publicity than any other picture. Results of this réclame show. Streams of anxious visitors tap-tap across the shiny floor of the grand corridor of the Louvre, looking neither to right nor left, aiming directly for the da Vinci. It does not matter that a Titian near by may have greater warmth, that a Correggio has more vivacity.

Mona Lisa is detached, aloof, mysterious; her colors are dull and dreary, the glass that protects her reflects annoyingly the onlooker's image. Yet her beauty is indisputable. It is expected that one shall like her, that after emitting some sound expressive of appreciation, one's steps shall be retraced for the pursuit of another highly advertised beauty, the Venus of Melos. It matters not that this marble goddess has been installed in a cool, damp basement; she is as dominant in these lowly regions as she would be poised on the point of the Eiffel Tower.

The layman has little time or curiosity. He accepts the choice of others, sees, enjoys, departs dispatchfully. The more tutored visitor remains bewildered after a few dozen visits, for the Louvre is a warehouse packed with treasure. It contains many dull things. Patience and discrimination are required of the more intent. After a while they learn that but one or two steps away from the beaten path, they may find corridors comparatively free of visitors, and stacked with Gothic or Egyptian or Assyrian antiquities, overwhelmingly impressive, but not heralded enough to draw crowds. Queer irony, to find thousands of eyes concentrated on one object, when the promise of so many other artistic delights lies so close at hand.

The Fun of Discovery

The fun in the pursuit of the arts lies in discovery; fresh surprises bring new thrills. Ascend just another flight in the Decorative Arts Museum; there at the end of the corridor is one of the most enchanting collections of Persian textiles and ceramics, with joyous colors and exquisite patterns, with refinement and devicefulness apparently out of the reach of European craftsmen. One may sit there in perfect solitude. The beauty of these Persian crafts might be far more exciting to the hoards of sight-seers, more refreshing, more enlivening than the restrained "Mona Lisa." But think what a campaign of publicity must be launched to bring the tide to these reaches. The public appetite for fine art is whetted by strange stimulants—litigation, theft, poesy, controversy. "Mona Lisa" has been involved in all of these.

It is a question for debate whether an interest in art should be fostered too intensely by the normal method of teaching. Many doubt that a taste can be cultivated for so sophisticated an expression. The layman has his limits of receptivity; he must be won over quickly and in his own terms. He will pay a great deal to receive little in return—sad truth and demoralizing to us pedagogues of art.

Publicity has been a potent factor in the development of contemporary art. Advertising (by another name, of course) has put magic into the name, Matisse. If an orphanage wishes to swell its budget, it should get up a Matisse show with a five-franc entrance fee. The gallery will be crowded all the time, and the vernissage—well, that is naturally one of the events of the season. This artist's name is inscribed across the covers of books; articles appear weekly on him; the name, like other well-advertised products, becomes a household term. The speed with which a modern picture may be painted makes it possible for him to meet the demands of his large market. He does not dawdle over a work for four years.

The Case of Picasso

The power of publicity shows more markedly in the case of Picasso, whose pictures do not appeal to many people. Matisse is more plausible as a popular success, but Picasso with his vagaries, caprices and eccentricities is not one to be followed with ease. Few people can orientate with him and yet his expositions are crowded. One can understand some popular interest in Van Gogh and Gauguin, for there is personal romance associated with these two. With Picasso there is none.

Certainly, once press agenting begins, its very function and force forbid modifying terms or subtle qualifications. It results in establishing a group of leaders and artistic heroes who have been pressed into importance beyond all bounds and expectations. Reputations have been forced to such grandeur that a sense of balance has been lost entirely. An artistic king can do no wrong. Therefore all his works are served up, good or bad. Torrential publicity permits no doubt. We may do well to think back to Paul Cézanne, who tossed out of the window or flung into the fire those works which did not please him.

But publicity has its salutary qualities. In Paris, for example, advertisements of expositions are posted in shops, on telephone poles, on kiosks. It is easy to find whatever information one desires in the daily press and in weekly magazines. The pursuits of artists are not cramped, obscured. They participate in a legitimate human activity, worthy of display and recognition. Only through discreet advertising can the world be made aware of matters which concern artists. By the arrangement of contemporary affairs, each profession, each trade, must make itself manifest to the world through the avenues of publicity.

The important problem is the exercise of good taste. If we cannot assure it, at least we may hope

DOROTHY ADLOW.

On the Way Home," by Eugene Higgins, Shown at the Summer Exhibition of the Lyme Art Association, at Old Lyme, Conn.

'77, Park Lane'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE latest British film, "77, Park Lane," seems to confirm the opinions recently expressed by Miss Winifred Holtby, the novelist, and Mr. Irving Thalberg, production manager of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, concerning the influence of film reviews.

"77, Park Lane" undoubtedly owes its method of presentation and photography to what the film critics have written about the German silent pictures. Over and over again the critics have hinted that the typical British film, a simple story of adventure or of society, straightforwardly told and photographed in the American manner, makes little use of the potentialities of the screen as compared with the best productions of the German companies. Especially commended to the attention of British firms was "Warning Shadows," a picture that by its skillful use of half-lighting and contrasting shades of black and white succeeded in establishing an atmosphere of mystery and eeriness.

It is this technique which the producer of "77, Park Lane" has adopted in his latest picture. The second half of the entertainment is so dimly lit, the characters move about in such gloom, that it is often difficult to tell what they are doing. Now, where the atmosphere to be suggested is one of weirdness and mystery such a technique shows that fitness of means to end which is essential to art. But "77, Park Lane" is not that type of picture. It is an ordinary, conventional, light-hearted story of a British peer who elects one night to return to his London residence from abroad in the guise of a taxi driver. This agreeably preposterous beginning lands him in a series of equally preposterous adventures which might have been exceedingly diverting had the producer remembered that it was his function to be amusing rather than "artistic." As it is, though Dennis Neilson-Terry plays the young lord very gayly, the picture is spoiled because it is told in the wrong manner. It is as though Stevenson had written "Treasure Island" in the allusive, involved and inferential style of "What Maisie Knew."

Russian Films in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

LONDON recently has been introduced to the products of the Russian film factories. Most of these films, at first banned by the National Board of Film Censors on the ground that they contained subversive propaganda, have appeared from time to time in various parts of England in theaters situated in areas controlled by county councils of Socialistic leanings, the local council in England being, by virtue of its capacity to grant or withhold licenses, the final authority as to what entertainment may be given in the area under its jurisdiction.

Recently, however, Soviet films have had a season at two cinemas in London, the Stratford Palladium in the East End, and the Academy in Oxford Street. It is therefore now possible for the ordinary cinemagoer to come to some conclusion for himself as to the value, purpose and effect of the Soviet film productions, instead of having to rely on the word of critics who have seen them at private shows, or of individuals who have tracked down one or two in provincial cities and villages.

The producers' work has been greeted, from the æsthetic point of view, with a chorus of praise. But their principal aim apparently has been, not to satisfy the canons of art, but to accomplish certain definite economic and political results. So long as it confines itself to prevailing upon the Russian peasantry to improve its methods of agriculture, the propaganda seems likely to be effective enough. The opening section of "Earth"—a film that fell away considerably in its later part—designed to impress upon Russian villagers the urgent necessity of installing tractors instead of continuing to mow crops with the scythe, was interesting, clear and impressive. The incident of the arrival of the first tractor in a remote hamlet, the division of the villagers into camps of those who welcomed it and those who said it would not work, the triumph of the former as it appeared on the horizon, the derision and scorn of the latter as it broke down in the highway, was full of humor and excitement.

And he would be a dull fellow who could remain quite unmoved by the terrific climax of "Turk-Sib," a film intended to arouse enthusiasm for the building of a railway from Siberia to Turkestan, with its thrilling pictures of racing mill wheels, cotton-fed by the completed railway, and the fertile fields of cotton and wheat whose linking together would inaugurate a new era of economic efficiency. Again and again the film is interrupted by the legend, written in ever larger and larger letters across the screen, "By 1930 the Turk-Sib Railway Must Be Finished."

The political propaganda seems less successful. Take, for example, one of the Soviet's artistically most successful pieces, "The End of St. Petersburg." This picture has no appeal for the type of audience it was designed to affect. It makes too much use of irony, an aristocratic weapon. As revolutionary propaganda, a single bar of the "Marseillaise" is worth every inch of celluloid in "The End of St. Petersburg."

Stage and Film Notes

Margaret Anglin may appear in a revival of "Henry VIII" following her staging of "Elizabeth the Queen" on a tour starting in New Haven, Conn.

A road tour of "The Admirable Crichton," with Walter Hampden and Fay Bainter, starts on Sept. 28 in Reading, Pa. Effie Shannon and Sydney Greenstreet will also be in the cast.

Lennox Robinson will travel in advance of the Abbey Theater Players on their coming American tour, delivering lectures on the history of the Irish theater movement.

Pictures on Installments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

MANY artists have been placed in financial difficulties of late by the lack of purchasers for sculpture and pictures. Art societies have done what they could by holding more exhibitions. But of what good are exhibitions when there is a dearth of buyers? On the other hand, there are many who desire to possess a good work of art, but who because of high prices asked (they are often too high) must deny themselves this pleasure.

One method of relieving such conditions has been found by the Deutsche Kunstgemeinschaft (the German Art Community). Several rooms in the Berliner Schloss contain a permanent exhibition of the work of living artists, the pictures being changed from time to time. Both established and younger artists are represented, and the standard of work is high. The pictures may be bought on small monthly installments. In this manner purchases of original works are made possible for those in moderate circumstances, and on the other hand the artists' financial position is eased by the periodic payments.

At the moment there are two painters exhibiting in the permanent exhibition, among many, whose work is particularly worthy of notice. One, Fritz Uphoff, is a West German. He has lived and painted in the artist colony in Worpswede near Bremen for a long time. His style combines realism with a decorative tendency, which was the general trend of the Worpswede School at the close of the old and the beginning of the new century. Uphoff's color is heavy and flat, with no luminosity, but it is warm, and there is a fine feeling for effect. Among his exhibits are portraits, flower pieces and scenes from daily life which portray a sympathy for social problems. His portraits are animated, and full of understanding. His drawings are extraordinarily fine. Spirited caricatures complete the work of a strong individuality.

Wilhelm Kohlhoff of Berlin stands in the front rank of German landscapists. His sea pieces of Marseilles are brilliant in color, and the flow of the lines of the composition are full of verve. Trees, houses and ships are delineated in a soft light.

The Berliner Kupferkabinett (Berlin Copper Etching Society) is holding two attractive exhibitions, one of German and Austrian drawings of the fifteenth century, the other of Berlin buildings from drawings of the last two centuries. Sketches and copper etchings by Lucas van Leyden have been presented to the Kupferkabinett. Leyden prints are particularly desirable in the eyes of the collector, as are also woodcuts and drawings of the Nuremberg masters of the sixteenth century, especially Springinklee and Pencz of this school. In the fifteenth century exhibition the etchings and drawings by Dürer hold most interest. The Kupferkabinett possesses a drawing of a Madonna between musical angels, dated 1485. Particularly noteworthy is the "Lute-playing Angel," dated 1497, drawn in silver point. A curiosity is a large Gothic alphabet drawn in Indian ink, with brush and pen, on parchment. The letters are constructed from human and animal forms, and show a conflict between monks and imaginary beasts.

D. L.

Woodstock Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Woodstock, N. Y.

PRESENTING the third exhibition of its twelfth season, the Woodstock Art Association arranges its varied and rich material into two sections. The main exhibition holds 61 oils painted by 33 men and 23 women, five sculptural pieces, pottery, jewelry and miniatures. The adjoining small gallery, known as the Print Room, is hung with gouaches, etchings, woodcuts, black and whites and lithographs.

This exhibition confirms once more the impression that Woodstock painting holds a position of significance in American art. Whether this exhibition confirms the contention of those who profess to see in the work of the Woodstock artists a "certain profound unity, a deep similarity . . . which marks them definitely to a single school," is to be doubted. But what cannot be doubted is the almost total absence of the conservative, academic painting which abounds in so many summer art colonies. Upon first catching sight of the full Woodstock palette, one feels that here, in this charming, pastoral colony, painting is compounded of the very life forces of its artists.

Artists represented in this exhibition include those of established national reputation, those coming comfortably along and those who have just started. This reviewer confesses that to him the vital and interesting canvases are those which belong to the painters in the first and the last categories.

McFee and Mattson

If the greatness of an artist is to be measured by the ability to invoke in us his own inner emotions, then Henry Lee McFee and Henry Mattson are possessed of very great talent. McFee's contribution dominates the gallery. He richly repays his absence from this season's first exhibition by his large "Still-Life." It is a composition which appeals to the eye through its rhythmic flow. The yellow fruits on the table have formed through the genius of the artist an instructive pattern rare in its unstudied beauty. The table is backed by a gray-green wall and offset on the left by the rich folds of a magnificently rendered drapery. McFee is of the company of Cézanne, but he is not an imitator of the Master of Aix.

Henry Mattson, who has unquestionably "arrived" in the forefront of American painting, is represented by a flower piece. "Tulips" is in design so simple as to allow the eye to carry to the mind, unhampered by excess ornamentation, all its delicate, sensitive, luminous and harmonious values.

"Cement Bridge" shows Charles Rosen in full command of the medium which he embraced after the desertion of his earlier academic career. Bold and vital in its contrasting color scheme, it leaves the eye hostage to an artist who imposes his dominating will upon unpliant material and wrests from it patterns of undeniable beauty. There is power in his brush strokes and force in his attack.

Newcomers

Of oils by newcomers to the gallery this season, those which stand out with promise of future growth are M. Resnickoff's "Girl With Beads," E. L. Lawren's "Brother" and Aline Fruhauf's "Woodshed."

Others who have contributed outstanding canvases are Josef Lenhard, A. Shampanier, M. J. Rothe, Emil Ganso, Fred Knight, Jo Rollo, Judson Smith, Florence Cramer and Austin Mecklem.

The contributions in sculpture, although small in number, are important in value. Alfeo Faggi, in the first rank of American sculptors, is represented by a small "Seated Nude" which gives an effect of massiveness and monumental proportions. Hannah Mecklem contributes another "Seated Figure," the vitality of which is in no way lessened by the exquisiteness of its lines. Paul Fiene's "Terra Cotta Torso," Le Duble's "Portrait" and Leo Fischer's "Torso in Oak" are all pieces of distinction.

The hand-wrought jewelry of Edith Temple, the miniatures of Pamella V. Brown, and the pottery of Carl Walters add variety, if not distinction, to the exhibition.

The Print Room contains 33 pictures, diverse in medium, wide in range and worthy of the work of the larger exhibition in oils. Aline Fruhauf's piquant humor in lithographs, Peggy Dodda's rhythmic delicacy in contrast to David McCosh's ruged vitality in water colors, Jo Rollo's sensitive line in drawings, were to this reviewer outstanding.

Every Artist's Rival

By FRANK RUTTER

London

"NO RIVALRY is so formidable as one's early self." This pregnant observation on the part of Sir William Rothenstein has not only given rise to one of the most stimulating exhibitions of the late summer here, but contains matter worthy of careful thought.

Ever since collectors grew tired of the late Corots, with their too facile repetition of feathery trees and moonlit ponds, and began to open their eyes to the excellence of his earlier paintings, there has been an increasing tendency to say of many modern artists that their best works are their early works. The truth of this in many instances can hardly be contested. Hardly any of the late works of Millais, for example, can vie with the high seriousness and spontaneous charm of his early paintings.

Admittedly success, especially if it comes early in life, is a fiery ordeal from which by no means all artists emerge unscathed. But that is a common experience in all walks of life, and the truth of the matter was once put very wittily by my friend Walter Sickert. A lady some years ago was telling us about a young artist of her acquaintance who she thought was quite a genius and who was only 25. "Ah!" sighed Sickert, "but it is so easy to have talent at 25—and so difficult to have it at 50."

Sickert, at least, with his perennially youthful heart, is more talented at 70—as he ought to be with his added experience—than he was as a youth of 25. And Rothenstein today, principal of the Royal College of Art at South Kensington, need fear no rivalry from the young Rothenstein who first attracted attention by the skillful portrait-drawings he made at Oxford in the nineties.

Still, there is a great deal of truth in Rothenstein's observation quoted above, and one happy result of his dictum has been that it set Major Lessore of the Beaux Arts Gallery to organizing an exhibition to set forth "The Art of Yesterday." Accordingly toward the end of July he opened an exhibition consisting in the main of early works by some of the best known contemporary artists, some of whom have also sent one of their more recent works, so that we may judge fairly between their "then" and their "now."

Steady Advance

It is a real pleasure to note of how many of the contributors it may truly be said that they have not only maintained their early promise but have steadily advanced in their art as they grew into maturity. In addition to the two artists already named the same can be said of the following exhibitors: Frank Brangwyn, Muirhead Bone, Sir D. Y. Cameron, Sir George Clausen, Sir Charles Holmes and P. Wilson Steer.

Even Paul Nash, relatively young as he is, shows how finely he has developed his great talent between his woodland scene, "The Copse," painted in 1914, and his far more accomplished and truly original "Interior," painted last year. Incidentally it is of interest that Paul Nash will shortly be crossing the Atlantic on his way to Pittsburgh, where he will be the representative of England on the International Jury of the Carnegie Institute. It is a high compliment for so young an artist to have received, but the honor is thoroughly deserved, for Paul Nash is beyond question the most original painter of his generation, an artist whose individual feeling for refined color and whose gift for creative design are revealed in all his landscapes and still-life.

To return to the exhibition at the Beaux Arts Gallery, it may be said that where most of the older artists of the present day differ from their younger selves is in their advance into brighter and gayer schemes of color. How low-toned and Whistlerian are the "Coster Girls" painted by Rothenstein in 1894 beside the prismatic radiance of the landscapes and portraits he is painting today.

Sir William Orpen

Again, with William Nicholson, we can understand some people preferring the fine pictures of Morris Dancers which he painted 30 years ago to the flower pieces which represent his present practice. His "Chairing the Dancer" is a masterpiece of its kind, noble in its design and sympathetic in the rendering of the subject, while the mellow color has a corresponding nobility. But fine as this may be as a "set piece," how much more bright and gay and joyous is the color in his recent flower pieces. Indeed these flower pieces have a vitality which makes the painting dynamic, and in comparison the earlier pictures look relatively static.

On the other hand, who would not willingly exchange many of Sir William Orpen's more recent portraits for that splendid early work, "Family Group in an Interior," which he painted some 20 years ago? Many recent Orpens are well worth having, but nearly all the early Orpens are most desirable possessions. But we ought to be very lenient in our judgment toward a fashionable portrait-painter, for he is more sorely tempted from the narrow path than most artists. A portrait painter begins by painting the people he knows and loves and can truly respect. Later, when he has acquired fame, he is tempted by pounds and dollars to paint people whom he does not know, and some of whom he perhaps cannot respect. When an artist is not equally interested in two given sitters, can we reasonably expect him to produce two equally good portraits?

Even the best artist cannot be expected to be always at his best, and it is impossible to measure accurately the progress an artist has made by comparing just two or three of his works of different dates. In a way, therefore, opinions based on this exhibition at the Beaux Arts Gallery cannot be accepted as final, but the exhibition was well worth while for its indications and suggestions. I ought to say that in addition to the artists already mentioned it contains good pictures by Francis Dodd, Duncan Grant and James Pryde, as well as two busts by Epstein. The later of these, "Dolores," is the more powerful in its modeling, but the bust of "Mrs. Ambrose McEvoy," executed in 1910, has a more subtle and a finer appeal. It is on a loftier plane altogether, one of the most refined and truly beautiful busts that Epstein has ever done. It is worthy of a place beside a Donatello.

But while this exhibition reminds us of the ups and downs which inevitably occur in an artist's work as in the lives of all of us, we come away from it refreshed and stimulated. For when we have pondered over all we have seen, and indeed when we reflect on the work of our most gifted contemporaries, the really impressive thing is not that a few of them have not done so well as we hoped, but that so many of them have done far better than we ever expected.

John Elliott, by Maud Howe Elliott (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $7.50) is the story of the life of an artist told by his wife. She is something of the artist herself when she depicts episodes of a particularly poetic character. Elliott's residence in Rome, described chiefly in letters, recalls a dream of every artist. Elliott was one to derive the utmost pleasure from the beauty which surrounded him. He was a type which one associates with charm. In regard to painting the decorations in the Boston Public Library, Mrs. Elliott quotes the artist: "I would like to paint something that will comfort people and bring them peace." He was averse to making merely a good piece of handiwork. He was exceedingly self-critical. After the war Elliott made 24 memorial portraits. His works are scattered far and wide in France, Italy and America.

Corinth Roman Villa

Corinth—The Roman Villa, by Theodore Leslie Shear. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

No effort has been spared to make this monumental folio on the subject of The Roman Villa at Corinth a tribute to the ancient craft of mosaic which was in Greco-Roman days a concomitant of the art of painting. Magnificent polychrome pavements have recently been uncovered and because of the durability of the materials are as beautiful today as they were when they were laid. There is evidence of recent discovery that mosaics decorated the city of Corinth as far back as the fourth century B. C. The art probably originated in the more rudimentary arrangements of colored pebbles for floors. The mosaics, or tesserae, used in the Corinthian Villa are small cubes ranging in size from a square centimeter to minute measure. Three materials are used, limestone, terra cotta and vitreous paste, or glass.

The student can learn a great deal from the drawing and colors, which help to clarify the subject of contemporary painting, the tendency toward impressionism, toward literalism, and atmospheric effect. The design is not reduced to a small palette but has been enriched with an indulgent scale of thirty colors. This permits subtleties of detail, finer variations and niceties of form. Mr. Shear offers evidence to prove a connection between these designs and the school of Pausias. He finds the foreshortening, the modeling, the plasticity of the pictorial designs comparable to the treatment by the famous teacher. On structural and archæological evidence the author decides that this villa was made in the Hellenistic period, in the third or beginning of the second century. He compares the decoration favorably with the finest mosaic works of this period at Delos, Pergamum and Pompeii.

The Head of Dionysus, central motive of the floor, has been reproduced in its original size and color. We may be grateful to the Ganymed Graphische Anstalt in Berlin for the accuracy and authentic presentation. Colors, textures, modeling are so surprisingly convincing. The tonal modulations, the tasteful distribution of pure design motives make of a common craft an expressive art.

The water color rendering of the picture of a herdsman amongst his cattle was made by Nora Jenkins Shear. The drawing is virtually that attempted by most erudite modernists. The pastoral touches, the still-life details help to make it lively and human. What a revelation for us students of the pictorial art.

Europa and the Bull made with the multi-colored cubes of glass and terra cotta is enchanting, and the Arcadian poetry of a scene in which a small goat is resting under a tree is a delight. One examines these pictures at close range for the beauty of color, for the blues and greens which are a foil for the softened pink and amber tints of terra cotta.

Mr. Shear has completed a job with such thoughtfulness and taste that we cannot but compliment him handsomely. Those of us who participate in the teaching and exposition of fine art are more than grateful for a chance to introduce the novice to the subject with this dignified and worthy presentation.

This volume is one of the twelve which are being published in connection with the excavation at Corinth by the American School of Classical Studies. J. P. Morgan has assisted the publication.

D. A.

Restaurants

BOSTON

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Oxford Festival

By EDWIN EVANS

OXFORD, ENG.

"AFTER all, it was not as new as we expected it to be." That was the theme of the voluntary with which a London newspaper played the international congregation out of the festival precincts. It is a statement with paradoxical implications. Who had expected another flood of recondite experiment? Certainly not those sufficiently in sympathy with the "new" music to be conversant with the present situation. They have watched the flood subside, as they knew it must, and are more concerned with the less spectacular but no less important process of assimilation now in progress. Consequently they have not been disappointed. The disappointed ones are those who have always disapproved of such "goings-on." They feel cheated of a grievance. It is really too bad! What is the I. S. C. M. for?

The festival was divided into two unequal portions held respectively at Oxford and London. It is customary for the section which acts as host to open the festival with some music selected from its historical antecedents. The Oxford concerts were accordingly inaugurated with a program of old English choral music given in the Town Hall by the combined choirs of New College Chapel and of Christ Church Cathedral. The effect on the foreign visitors was profound. Many of them confessed that it was a revelation to them. The most convincing tribute was, of course, that of the Italians, who possessed what many of the others lacked: a standard of comparison. While the others spoke in unqualified superlatives, the Italians discussed the main differences between the two traditions, and conceded many points to the English—which, in any kind of vocal performance, an Italian does not do without good cause. The work which aroused the most admiration was Byrd's "Ave Verum Corpus." The two conductors, Dr. W. H. Harris of Christ Church and Mr. J. Dykes Bower of New College, were almost embarrassed by the compliments subsequently showered upon them in many languages.

Chamber Concerts

This concert, however, did not form an integral portion of the festival, which opened next day with the first of the two chamber concerts, held in the Sheldonian Theatre. A characteristic throughout this festival was the tendency of different sections of the audience to champion the claims of a particular work to be the best in the program. At this concert seven works were performed and there was not one of them that was not, in somebody's eyes, the best performed on that occasion. That is certainly a tribute to the eclectism of the jury. As a commentary on the quality of the music it is perhaps less satisfactory.

The program opened with a "Suite Lyrique" for small orchestra by Lev Knipper (Russia), a work with leanings toward impressionism, both in its harmonic texture and in the employment of subtle and piquant modes of orchestration. It had none of the downrightness which is regarded as the hall mark of the music of today, but was a pleasant reminder that the harvest now being garnered includes fruit sown at all stages of the period of innovation. Avowed impressionism may be out of favor, but the devices it has bequeathed to us are no less serviceable today than when it was the fashionable creed.

Koffler's String Trio

Next came Roger Sessions's Sonata for piano, which Frank Mannheimer played clearly and incisively. In some respects, mainly technical, this is an advance on the Symphony which was played at Geneva two years ago, though, to European ears at least, it lacked the touch of American sentiment which was felt to dwell in that work. This is not to say that the composer has adopted the "objective" attitude of central Europe. He is ploughing his own furrow, and to some purpose. Of American composers he is the one whose future is being watched with keenest interest by the international audience in Europe.

A String Trio by Josef Koffler (Poland) was the first atonal work heard at the festival, and its two Allegros suffered a little by their too obvious adhesion to certain conventions which the last few years have made familiar; but the Andante, despite its contrapuntal construction, flowed easily and lyrically, thereby attaining a higher plane.

Strictly speaking, Jean Huré's part-song, "Ame en peine," did not belong here, for it was not written within the five years prescribed for the festival, but the composer passed away last year and no work could have been better chosen to be included as a tribute to his memory. It has deep feeling and beauty, and under Stanford Robinson's direction the Wireless Singers from London sang it remarkably well, as they did also the three unaccompanied choruses from "Angelus Silesius," by Egon Welless (Austria) which followed. These, however, proved more sophisticated, and, though written with a genuine feeling for choral effect, seemed by comparison self-conscious.

Four Japanese Songs with orchestra by Jan Maklakiewicz (Poland), admirably sung by Mme. Eva Sandrowska-Turska from Warsaw, were very effective in their external trappings—that is to say their orchestral decoration and the exotic "atmosphere" derived from the use of scales which we were prepared to accept as Japanese. Skillfully contrived, they made a brave show, but one did not feel there was much behind them.

The concert ended with Ernesto Halffter's bright-hued Sinfonietta, which is full of good things distributed with a careless and lavish hand, so that each of its three sections is too long, and the last, in particular, so loosely constructed that it almost suggests a potpourri. It is an astounding work for Halffter to have written at the age of 19. What is disquieting is that Halffter, now 26, still approves of it. There were no signs of a pruning knife at work.

Delannoy's Quartet

The other chamber concert, which took place on Saturday evening, July 25, opened with a remarkably well written String Quartet by Marcel Delannoy, which was played by the Krettly Quartet from Paris. The slow movement ("Douloureux"), with its rugged chords, conveys a suggestion of Honegger, from whom the composer has had guidance, but otherwise "influence" is not conspicuous, and the work, subtle and in places finely shaded, is an attractive one.

A Sonatina for piano by Otto Jokl (Austria) was technically interesting, though of a didactic flavor, but, being contrapuntally conceived, mostly in three parts, it seemed to demand more contrast of timbre than the piano could give. On three instruments it might have been more effective. As if to underline this defect it was followed by a Sonatina for flute and clarinet by Jean Cartan (France) which was played with striking virtuosity by Rene le Roy and G. Hamelin. If it is possible for a composition to be at the same time brilliant and unpretentious this Sonatina achieved the feat. It gave itself no airs, whether of profundity or importance, but won all hearts by its freshness and clarity, qualities which were reinforced by the exceptional playing.

Another beautiful performance was that given by Albert Sammons and William Murdoch of Eugene Goossens' Second Violin Sonata, a work that was fully described on its first performance in London. Its emotion strikes one as somewhat fulsome, but there is no gainsaying its musical qualities. At the end came the one work which proved to be nobody's favorite, a pianoforte quintet by Mario Pilati (Italy) the material of which should have been incorporated in some melodramatic opera—if indeed the cello aria at the end has not already done duty in one.

Matinée of Ballets

These two concerts constituted the main substance of the Oxford Festival. In addition to them we had on July 24 a matinée of ballets at the New Theatre. The Camargo Society had offered its coöperation, and the sections were invited to submit ballets for small orchestra, but the jury selected only one, Schulhoff's "La Somnambule," which was performed by the Milča-Mayerova group from Prague. As however, one ballet does not constitute a program, the Camargo contributed Lambert's "Pomona" and Vaughan William's "Job." These were fully described not long ago when the Camargo Society performed them in London. They were warmly appreciated, particularly by the foreign visitors, but scarcely less so by the local audience. "La Somnambule" is based on a scenario concerned with the "passing of romanticism," which provides a cheerful and witty entertainment with sophisticated jazz for its musical foundation. It was amusing enough, but the movements derived from the Laban method suggested grotesque marching and counter-marching rather than dancing in the true sense of the word.

On the afternoon of July 25 in the Holywell Music Room, children from two English schools presented Hindemith's "Wir bauen eine Stadt," the text of which has been none too well translated. As played on this occasion, this "game" for children did not come upon us with the force of a revelation. But as I understand that it was not played in complete accordance with the composer's wishes and indications, I refrain from giving any opinion as to its possible suitability for its purpose.

English Choral Music

The Oxford portion of the festival came to an end on the evening of July 26 in Christ Church Cathedral with a miscellaneous concert comprising more English choral music—notably some striking examples of John Taverner, who was organist at Christ Church from 1526 to 1530, and a fine motet by Christopher Tye; several of Purcell's fantasies for strings, played by the International String Quartet, which had been very active during the week, and the first movement of Leo Sowerby's Symphony for organ solo, which may have many sterling virtues but was so manifestly out of place in such company that one failed to appreciate them.

Of the social side of the festival it is not necessary to say more than that, thanks to willing hosts and to the general feeling of fellowship, it proved as pleasant as usual. The meeting of delegates passed harmoniously. The decision that the 1932 festival would be held in Vienna was not unexpected, for the suggestion was made a year ago. The jury is to consist of Ernest Ansermet, Nadia Boulanger, Alois Hába, Heinz Tiessen and Anton Webern, respectively Swiss, French, Czech, German and Austrian. To judge by the general tone of conversations overheard, or in which one took part, the Oxford Festival will stand in good repute among those who attended it. For that happy result much of the credit must be given to the beautiful city in which it took place.

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MEMBERS OF THE JURY FOR THE OXFORD FESTIVAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CONTEMPORARY MUSIC

Left to Right—Charles Koechlin (Paris); Alfredo Casella (Rome) at the Piano; Dr. Adrian Boult (Director of the B. B. C.); Alban Berg (Vienna); Prof. E. J. Dent (Cambridge University), President of the Society; Gregor Fitelberg (Warsaw), and Desire Defauw (Brussels).

A Musical Excavation

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

TRADITIONS of two sorts may be supposed to have drawn the Don Cossack Chorus to St. Gall, Switzerland, to spend the weeks that intervene between concert seasons: the one pertaining to group-housekeeping, and the other having to do with the art of tone. Not that the members of that body must be thought of as needing historic encouragement to make either their organization more fraternal or their performances more expressive. Not that it was requisite for them to find a vacation retreat where they could live like a mediæval brotherhood and where they could give their days and night to vocal practice. Nevertheless, I daresay that while sojourning at St. Gall the past summer they provided themselves with such accommodation as would permit of their being called together at any time, and I doubt not that throughout the weeks of their stay they kept their voices in accord and worked pretty regularly with their director on next winter's programs.

When the press representative of the Columbia Concerts Corporation, issued notices on arrangements for 1931-32, mentioned the Don Cossack Chorus as "summering en masse at St. Gall," I was struck with the appropriateness of the idea on account of the associations of the place, at once monastic and musical. A well-chosen town, certainly, for these roaming singers to settle down in for a period of recuperation and meditation. Then, I was led to recall a visit I made there a couple of years ago with a professor of harmony and counterpoint from an American college. We were journeying together across Switzerland toward Germany; and because the tour, for me, had to be brief, I hardly wished to break it up with unimportant stops. Anything that might divert us from our destination, which was Munich, I cared little for.

Hours Passed Pleasantly

The professor, however, a man constantly disposed to teach, refused to let me miss an opportunity that held a lesson. He found it impossible to refrain from giving musical education and converting our railway compartment into a classroom. On my side, I paid him back with musical criticism, and talked to him, I fancy, like a column of print. As often as he seemed to me academic, so often must I have sounded to him rash. He was always looking back upon old and rich realms of exploration, while I was striving for a glance at new areas, whether arable fields or unproductive deserts, uncertain telling.

But inasmuch as neither of us was daunted by the other, the hours of travel passed most pleasantly. The especial return that two persons get from discussion o music is, I believe, in what they learn about themselves. They can scarcely lend enlightenment on the subject itself. Did not Ossip Gabrilowitsch once confess to me that he knew nothing about music and express the view, besides, that we are all equals in knowing nothing about it?

"We're alighting," announced the professor, "at St. Gall."

"Where in the name of embroidered cotton," I asked him, "does St. Gall happen to be located?"

"The next station," replied he; "have your ticket attended to."

Contrasted Attitudes

April the month, there had been a light fall of snow, and the city was dotted muslin. We climbed the hillside on which the most ancient part of St. Gall hangs and found buildings formerly belonging to a religious community, one of them now a library. This was the professor's objective; for among the treasures there deposited is a music book, the oldest specimen of I don't quite remember what in existence.

Strange, the differing attitudes we assume toward documents. Had the book preserved in the Swiss convent been a collection of airs and tunes gathered and copied by a musician of Colonial New England, I'd have sacrificed one of my days in Munich for the perusal of it. That would represent as short a view of the historic, I presume, as looking at the moon through a field glass would of the astronomic. But even those who employ big lenses stand in merely relative situations. An antiquarian whom I know told me of his going to Palestine to excavate for relics of the Crusades. He said he was much laughed at in that country of a far-extending past because of his interest in diggings so modern as those relating to only seven centuries ago. Here, now, on the heights of St. Gall was a record dating back to what we call the beginning of European written music, and I begrudged the hour and a half which the privilege of looking at it would cost me.

Two-Minute Examination

Well, the slow climb up the steep streets had sent our watches half way to the time of the next train's departure. We figured out an allowance of 10 minutes for study of the book; then sought entrance at the library door, and found the reading-room that afternoon was closed.

Mind you, the professor is the kind of traveler that will have no key turned against him, howsoever official. He somehow knew that back there beyond where janitor and porter guarded, and cleaner and sweeper labored, sat a kind-hearted curator; and he managed to get to him his name. Eight of our 10 minutes gone, but we were admitted, and the book was brought out from a case and placed at our disposal.

The professor, I said, remains under all circumstances a teacher. So on this occasion, he held the book in his hands just one minute and passed it to me to turn the leaves the other 60 seconds.

There are objects of art and workmanship the nature of which I am enough familiar with to tell immediately what, in a general way, I think of them. Show me the score of a piece of music you have composed, and I will venture to say, upon the moment, whether I consider it done in style or not. Who that sees an open volume of Bach across the room does not feel an instant thrill at its appearance of form and propertion? But the symbols that presented themselves on the pages of the book of St. Gall were Greek to me. Nor did the professor attempt to make matters plain. Sufficient, that we were fumbling something very, very old. The true schoolmaster, come to the point, ceases expounding and leaves you to your own cogitations.

To every locality its own musical renown; and what praise for the people of St. Gall, that they have prized and kept in possession this vestige of the most intangible, evanescent of the arts! Success to their looms! A prosperous second American tour for the Don Cossack Chorus!

British Actors in Munich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH—The Cambridge Student Players gave four successful performances in the Goethe Saal, at Munich, the last week of July, the repertoire consisting of "Young Woodley" and "Arms and the Man." Many American and British visitors attended, but more than half the audiences consisted of Germans, who seemed to enjoy the pieces fully. Both dramas were preceded by scenes from Shakespeare, one from "The Taming of the Shrew," the other from "Julius Cæsar."

British Film Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"The Flying Fool," directed for British International by Walter Summers, is an exciting film, and acting and photography are alike admirable. The story deals with the adventures and hair-breadth escapes of one Vincent Floyd, agent of the Home Office, employed in tracking a gang of Continental crooks. This story is mixed with some good comedy on the part of Floyd. The principal parts are played well by Henry Kendall and Benita Hume, while the others in the cast are effective.

"The Man at Six" is a good though somewhat confused mystery directed for Wardour by Harry Hughes, and adapted from the play of the same name. Direction, acting, staging and photography are all first-rate, with good comedy relief; but the general effect would have been better if certain points had been brought out more clearly. It is excellently played by Anne Grey as Sybil Vane, Gerald Rawlinson as Campbell, Kenneth Kove as the auctioneer and Minnie Rayner as the charwoman.

"The Hour Glass"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Victoria Palace, "The Hour Glass," a Revue of the Times. Beginning July 30, 1931.

There is a road in Derbyshire which is very like a good revue sketch. It rambles on for some distance through interesting but not particularly striking country, and does not seem to be working up to any especial climax. Then, quite unexpectedly, it twists round a couple of rocks, and the motorist is confronted with a burst of magnificent scenery which is aptly enough known as "The Surprise." That is how a revue sketch should end, with that sharp, unlooked for "sting in the tail" that O. Henry introduced into his best stories At least one of the sketches in "The Hour Glass," called "Mother's Troubles," is a masterly example of this particular technique, and for this reason it stands out as the most sparkling and effective item in what is, all through, a rattling good show.

"The Hour Glass" is an intimate rather than a spectacular revue. A unity is introduced into its necessarily episodic structure by the periodic appearances of Chic York and Rose King, whose mutual contempt for each other is a joke that remains fresh throughout the evening. Miss King has a recurrent look of stony vacancy, an expression utterly devoid of all thought or feeling, that is a sheer delight, and her companion, besides being able to make "Sez You" seem a repartee of shattering wit, sings a Negro spiritual with considerable effect. Rebla, besides wandering in and out of several concerted numbers, performs a juggling turn with an air of masterly boredom, whilst Pat and Terry Kendal add to the pleasures of the entertainment with some accomplished dancing.

'Il Carro di Tespi Lirico'

By MARIO LABROCA

ROME

DURING the summer months in Italy, theaters are closed, concert halls are deserted; yet there is something vital to be met with in the field of opera. This is the season for open-air performances. The ancient forms of Grecian and Roman art seem suddenly to flourish again in the theaters which during the winter are visited only by archæologists and the curious. As in olden times, crowds flock to the Roman theater of Fiesole, the Grecian of Syracuse and the huge Roman amphitheater of Verona.

A tradition, now many years old, dedicated this great Verona monument of Roman times to the performances of musical plays. Every year, in July, a musical season is sumptuously presented in this immense arena. Works are given from the usual repertory, from Verdi to Wagner, from Puccini to Gounod, but what arouses the greatest interest is the magnificence of the means employed, the crowds and the wonderful acoustics of this hall which is open to the winds from the Alps and the plains of Padua.

Ten thousand persons may be present at these spectacles, many coming from considerable distances —Milan, Venice, Rome and foreign countries. It is not surprising that with such a vast audience the actors should number about 2000, not counting the army of mechanics, dressers, decorators and the inevitable appendages of horses, oxen, etc. Should there be a performance of "Meistersinger" we feel as if we were taking part in the final competition on the banks of the river, with the whole town on fête. If "Mefistofeles" is being played, we lose ourselves in the crowd of witches and monsters, and if it is "William Tell" we are forcibly struck by the vast mass movements.

Lighting Effective

The lighting is effective and the orchestra, with its more than 200 players, is imposing. Artists of the first order and well-known conductors insure the success of the musical fête in Verona, which gains annually in importance.

These permanent institutions of both Verona and Syracuse profit not only by the charm of tradition, but also by the enthusiasm of those who give time and activity for the success of an entertainment which aims at the grandiose. This year an innovation has made its appearance—a theater that can be dismantled and transported daily from town to town, carrying with it operas and plays.

This is the work of the "Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro," a huge organization which has successfully instituted various forms of recreation, from the artistic to the sportive, for the leisure hours of the working classes. These traveling theaters which have been named "Carts of Thespis," travel with the entire equipment for three different shows, two dramatic and one musical.

The "Cart of Musical Thespis" is the most important of the three, because of the quantity of material and the number of people necessary for its educational work. Not many places in Italy possess a theater, and not all those that do can afford the luxury of an operatic season every year. There is therefore a large population, especially in the rural districts, which knows very little of opera, and that mostly by hearsay. It is here that the "Cart of Thespis" is useful, for it finds little difficulty in transferring itself from place to place, or in climbing the Alps and the Apennines in search of scattered hamlets, where the performers pitch their tents and make "Aïda," "La Bohème" and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" live again at their command—often, as it happens, in the open.

Artists of First Rank

How has all this been accomplished? Through an organization which is, without exaggeration, unique. The "Cart of Musical Thespis" is a traveling theater which can be taken to pieces as easily as a child's toy; when dismantled it is placed on three big motor lorries and six trailers. But, as if it were not enough to carry all the scenery, props, etc., there are also 3000 seats for the public carried on the rear of the vans.

When the lorries arrive at a town place, a suitable spot is chosen, generally a large meadow, or a square with good acoustics. Then the mechanics get to work on the setting up of the theater and in a few hours everything is in its place. The structure covers 200 square meters and when the scaffolding of steel tubes is erected we have the skelton of the theater, which is then covered with awnings. The frontage of the theater measures 24 meters, while the proscenium is 9 meters in length and 12 in depth. The stage is fitted with a dome, electrically operated, and a contrivance which illumines the stage with a varied play of light and color. In fact, the theater is fitted with all the most modern and up-to-date appliances. By means of a revolving platform, the setting of two scenes can be carried out simultaneously.

As soon as the theater is constructed the artists arrive; artists of the first rank, from Edoardo Vitale, conductor of the orchestra, to a complement of interpreters from all the principal theaters in Italy as well as from the Metropolitan of New York —for example Beniamino Gigli and Giacomo Lauri-Volpi. Besides these there are 100 orchestral players and 100 members of the chorus from the Scala, Milan.

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EDUCATIONAL

For Workers' Children

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

EDUCATION authorities in England have for some years been preparing the way for a change over to the new type of education recommended in the Hadow Report of 1926. Very briefly this report recommended that instead of continuing at an elementary school until ready to leave, those children who were unable to obtain places in secondary schools should pass out at "11" into "modern schools," where they would receive a training which, while broadly cultural, should have a definite vocational bias, related to the needs of the district. Throughout the country educational authorities have established "central schools," to which selected children from the surrounding district are transferred at "11," and these central schools are pioneers of the education of the future.

A group of inquirers representing education, commerce and industry, visited the Stroud Girls' Central School, Gloucestershire, to gain insight into the new methods of work and discuss their practical bearing on the life of the district. The writer was invited to attend on behalf of the Monitor.

The first impression made on entering the school was one of light and harmony. The long, one-storied building, with all its classrooms on the sunny side, and large windows looking over broad playing fields to the Cotswold hills, seemed to be full of quiet happiness. The walls of the main corridor and classroom were decorated with numerous photographs bearing on the wider aspects of the subjects studied, many of them cut from magazines and tastefully mounted. In the large assembly hall an interesting exhibit had been arranged, illustrating the methods used to impart the artistic sense and the corporate spirit.

The visitors were served by the girls with a tasteful mid-morning lunch, and afterwards saw the whole school at its midday meal. The scholars had either brought their own lunch or purchased the inexpensive meal provided by the school. The staff each day pays for and accepts the meal provided by the cooking class, the laying of their table being part of the domestic course each day. Part Songs, and the performance of a scene from "The Taming of the Shrew" were also provided for our entertainment. On leaving, we felt that we had been for two hours in an atmosphere of true culture, based on high ideals.

The carefully prepared courses in Holy Scripture, and the prayers composed by the head mistress, Miss M. C. Martin, revealed the secret of the school's success. Loyalty, gratitude, courtesy, purity, considerateness, eagerness to use every opportunity to come into tune with all that is finest in human life, appreciation of nature, and a sense of the dignity, beauty and unity of all life, are imparted to the pupils by example and precept. A high standard of orderliness and cleanliness prevails throughout the school, and a sense of beauty is imparted by the handling of every subject from an artistic standpoint. The result is that the girls, in their neat brown uniforms, carry themselves easily and gracefully, and have the quiet, dignified demeanor of the true gentlewoman.

The girls are selected from 35 elementary schools at the age of 11. The first two years are given up to the ordinary elementary course, plus domestic science and French; in the third bookkeeping and shorthand are introduced, and during her last year the girl is placed either on the craft or the commercial side, according to her choice.

The outstanding fact about the education given is that it is all subordinated to cultural values. During the early years a sense of color and design is gradually imparted, and the result on the handwork, typewriting and penmanship of the girls taking craft or commercial courses is marked. Ordinary school subjects, such as geography and history, are all taught on the Mason system, by which only books of genuine literary value are used in instruction; and the geographical essays of the girls, illustrated by cut-out pictures, bore witness to the sense of style and arrangement they had gained.

The school is divided into houses, each with its own officers and committees, which compete in games and work, and have the supervision of the buildings, gardens and playing fields. Each house is responsible for certain factors in the daily life. The girls thus gain the habit of living for a community, and have the opportunity to hold offices of responsibility. It is certain that every girl who passes through such a school will be a better worker and a better woman than she would have become under the old régime.

G. F. T.

Letters to Grandmother

She was a charming little grandmother, and from things I had heard I knew that there was a natural attraction between her and her three young grandsons, age 8, 10 and 12. One day while we were chatting together, I asked her what was the secret of their comradeship. She replied that whenever they were together, she gave her thought to building up common ground on which they could enjoy each other, and when they were separated, as they frequently were, she kept the ground tilled by corresponding with them.

When I asked her if she found it hard to get them to do their share of the writing, she answered me: "At first I did, but not now. Fortunately I learned just what the difficulty was, and since then I have overcome the difficulty.

"The suggestion came to me through a conversation with Gerald's mother. She told me that one day when she suggested that he should answer one of my letters, he said, 'I don't see how I can write to grandmother, she didn't ask me any questions.'

"The questions I had asked him up to that time had been quite purposeless. But since then I have made it a point to include several questions in every letter I write to the boys, and I find that when they have answered the questions, other information as to their activities and the family welfare comes as a matter of course."

The Playmakers' Theater on the Campus of the University of North Carolina

'Sing Your Own Song'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chapel Hill, N. C.

THE Carolina Playmakers, at the University of North Carolina, have naturally made some notable strides during the year in which they have been winning national recognition. Prof. Frederick C. Koch, who established this work, has a way of his own in accomplishing his results. One of these ways is to inspire all those who are working with him with an ability to do original work themselves. Mr. Koch says, "Sing your own song in your own way." He says that somebody said that to him once and he has never forgotten it, and he adds, "Make them into plays and lives that are your own."

So we see this man, whose gray-brown eyes are merry with the love of life, keen and searching with the grasp of its meanings, carrying on a work whose ripples have spread into the four corners of the State.

"Barrett Clark told us when he was here," says Professor Koch, "that 12 years ago Samuel French, Inc., publisher of plays, considered North Carolina such a dead territory, dramatically speaking, that it was taken off the mailing list as not worth the price of postage."

But Today

Today play writing is being taught in many high schools in the State. The extension division of the university is carrying on a bureau of community drama. The Carolina Playmakers and the Carolina Dramatic Association publish a periodical, the Carolina Play-Book, which is probably the only theater magazine in the country devoted to a native American drama.

Last spring the Wayne County Players of Goldsboro, (N. C.) won a place in the Belasco Tournament with their play, "When the Roll is Called Up Yonder," written by William Royal, a former member of the Carolina Playmakers. It was presented in the Waldorf Theater in New York, and the New York critics commended the play highly. The Billboard, a widely read theatrical magazine, said of this play: "Here was a play of native life, close to the soil of North Carolina, written by a native and played by natives. It . . . was successful because of its sureness and naturalness. . . . It was a genuine pleasure to see life as it is actually lived in the Carolinas and to hear the delightful, sweet dialect delivered as it should be by natives."

An interesting feature of the state spring tournament of plays, held at Chapel Hill this year, was the fact that a group from St. Augustin's Negro School (Episcopal) at Raleigh, was invited by the Playmakers to give a demonstration performance in the Playmaker's theater. The selection chosen by the St. Augustin group was a comedy of Negro life—"Riding the Goat"—which had been written by a young woman of the race, May Miller of Washington, D. C. in one of Mr. Koch's summer classes at Columbia several years ago. The play was well acted and well received.

"I'll never forget the beginnings," said Mr. Koch. "We held our classes around a table in a small room in the library building. We rehearsed in a local high-school auditorium, and having no property room we had to leave our things out in the halls. People would stumble over them; the children would play with them. During rehearsals there would be boys racing and shouting up and down the corridors, and we would hear the thuds and chashes of indoor athletics going on above us." Finally, after several years the old law building was abandoned for new quarters, and it went to the Playmakers for a theater they could call their own.

This building was remodeled and today, the Playmakers Theater, on the Carolina campus, is a gem of architectural art and usefulness, and the work, after the heroic struggles of the early days, an established success. The latest addition this year is a scene shop with adjoining wardrobe and property room.

Play Accepted as Thesis

This year also for the first time by a new ruling, a full-length play was accepted by the English department in place of a thesis for a master's degree.

Mr. Koch's slogan "put the life that is going on around you into drama" has been followed also in the full-length play "Strike Song," which has recently been written by Loretta Bailey, formerly of the Playmakers and the young author of "Job's Kinfolks." This is the story of the strike in the cotton mills at Marion in the spring of 1929, and the play will probably be given by the Carolina Playmakers at some time in the future.

The playwrights in last year's class were from six different states.

The pride of the past year's class was a charming professional woman—a physician from Massachusetts, who wrote in the class her first play at seventy-five years of age. "And it's a good play, too," says Mr. Koch. This talented woman acts with as much ease as she writes.

The delightful thing about this group is that they are all having such a good time. Everybody seems to be living deeply and happily, which may be another way of saying that he is living in Chapel Hill, that informal spot, at once restful and stimulating; mellow with gracious dignity yet alert with the zest of a forward-moving current of life.

Communities outside of the college life have caught the spirit of the Playmakers. This encouragement of drama finds one of its strongest cultural centers in Charlotte. Here there have been five hundred people seriously interested for four years. A record has been established of the production of seventy-two plays in nine months. Charlotte has a drama league, a work shop and a dramatic group at its radio station, which is said to be the only group of radio actors in the South who are writing and producing their own plays.

Community drama in Durham is also active in a rather unusual way. In the summer, a company of these players, with a stage truck, have given performances in the mill villages and other communities to 2000 spectators. They play everything from "Tempest and Sunshine" to the classics.

The director of this group has transformed the Halloween celebration from the old vandalism to a community frolic, where everybody goes down town and prizes are given by the merchants for the best costumes of children and adults. The city fathers coöperate, and three blocks of the down-town district are roped off for a parade with a band, and the crowning of a queen, who is always the lady with the most appropriate costume. Thus dramatic instinct finds a way to cooperate with even the police department!

R. C.

From Confidences With Her Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elmhurst, N. Y.

MISS CORA M. ROGERS, a teacher who recently retired from her position in Newtown High School at Elmhurst, after 37 years in the profession, has described her impressions of young people today in an interview. Her years of teaching, going back to a little red schoolhouse in Vermont and continuing through the modern experience of teaching in a school of 6200 pupils—many of whom are the sons and daughters of pupils whom she formerly taught—have left her with a definite picture of what marks the student of today. By comparison with the boy or girl of a generation ago, he is remarkable for his maturity, energy, initiative and self-reliance, she declared. Moreover, he is given to making a confidante of his teacher. Some of the most interesting information which she has gathered about the younger generation came, not from the classroom, but from informal, friendly conversation with pupils. The following are some of the unsolicited revelations which came to her through such friendly chats:

There is less drinking among the younger sets than there was a few years ago.

The world is becoming tired of spectacular journalism and is ready to digest, via the press, a few quiet facts.

Motion pictures as a medium of education in the schools have one drawback in that, by visualizing so much for the pupil, they rob him of certain opportunities to see for himself.

A senior dance may be a delightfull affair even if all smoking is prohibited.

These comments, coming from various pupils, she listed as an explanation, at least in part, of her whole-hearted confidence in the young people of today. The remark about drinking came from a popular boy whose society was much in demand for week-end parties. The comment about spectacular journalism came to her from a representative of the high school paper who came to Miss Rogers for an interview. When she informed him that she had nothing of a startling nature to tell him, he made that rather surprising reply. The disadvantages of visual education were pointed out to her by another student. And the discussion of the senior dance followed an affair given at a local hotel from which, by request of the principal, all smoking stands had been temporarily removed.

"If they can be made to see what is the right thing to do, the majority of pupils will go ahead and do it," she declared, "but they want to thoroughly understand why, first. After that, they want to experience the satisfaction of achievement. That is, perhaps, nowhere more noticeable than in instances where pupils help in the management of a school, where the police system comes from within their own ranks, thus enabling them to develop a great sense of responsibility. In other schools the plan of giving pupils a blank in which to fill in what marks they feel they merit has, under wise supervision, proved an excellent method of meeting the modern urge of young people to do for themselves. Under sympathetic guidance the children of today will go far But teachers, in my opinion, have a decided responsibility in helping to eliminate fear. It is the fear of disapproval which often causes them to digress, whereas if a right feeling of confidence between teacher and pupils exists, this fear can be overcome. The great thing in the education today, as I see it, is character training. As this is emphasized more and more, we need have no dismay in watching the development of our young."

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EDUCATIONAL

New Fraternity Attitude

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New York

SO SATISFACTORY has been the preceptor program instituted by Delta Tau Delta in a dozen chapter houses of the fraternity a year ago, that it will be expanded during the next college year. The plan is admittedly still in its experimental stage, and only now are certain practical conditions coming to be understood. Briefly, the idea calls for the placing of a graduate "counselor, guide and friend" in the university chapter house to help the undergraduate to a better understanding of himself in relation to the university. No claim is made for originating the plan in its general outline. Other fraternities have placed graduate tutors in chapters as an aid to students. Delta Tau Delta designates its program as, essentially, designed to "create an attitude." That is, the undergraduate is to be assisted, on his initiative, toward a larger grasp of his problems as a student and toward a fuller conception of the competitive pressure he will face in the professions after he is graduated.

In Beta Upsilon Chapter, University of Illinois, the preceptor experiment is now concluding its second year. On part time, the services of a graduate fraternity member were first engaged as a supervisor of scholarship for the chapter. His influence extended beyond the proposed supervision of the study habits of freshmen, and he became genuinely a preceptor. He remained only for the year of his graduate study. The result of his work won the interest of the university dean, Kendric C. Babcock, and this interest has been maintained by the succeeding preceptor. The history of the plan at this chapter has illustrated the need eventually of placing the preceptor on a professional basis, that there may be a continuity of service through several college years, at least, on a sufficiently attractive salary, if the full benefits of the idea are to be realized.

From the experimental phase there has emerged a fairly clear notion of the sort of man who is suited for this work. It has been found that he must not be too much of the academic type, for he must get at the whole of the undergraduate, not at his studious side only. So much depends upon finding the right man for the work that he can be pretty well left alone to work out his own way of being of service to the chapter members. At Beta Eta Chapter, University of Minnesota, the preceptor is an instructor in sociology. He lives in the chapter house. He conducts regular study nights and keeps a check on the scholastic progress of each member. It is the purpose to develop a "spirit of scholastic competition."

At Beta Phi, Ohio State University, an associate professor, who is also an alumnus of the chapter, is preceptor. He is serving without recompense, other than his satisfaction in the constructive possibilities of the social fraternity in higher education. The University Library lends a library to the chapter house. President Arnold B. Hall of the University of Oregon has shown an active interest in the plan in Gamma Rho chapter. He has proposed that outstanding teachers and other personalities be brought to the chapter house from time to time for informal conversations and discussions.

All these activities are typical of what is being done at other chapters. In only a few instances have the college authorities manifested a coolness toward the preceptor idea, and this lack of interest is as a rule traceable to a surviving distrust of fraternities. That this coolness is less and less justified each year is the contention of those who maintain that the old order of fraternity behavior has practically passed. Fraternities no longer connote mischief-making as they once did in public thought.

To keep the preceptor idea as large and vital as possible, the central officers of Delta Tau Delta are avoiding the use of the words tutor, monitor and warden because they carry as connotations the idea of discipline, of control, or of taskmaster. He is not a dictator nor a policeman. Because of his experience he can help relieve the anxieties of undergraduates who are facing social and scholastic tests that he has passed. Undergraduates may go to him for aid without assuming the attitude of hostility and self-defense they often carry to the dean's office.

Why is Delta Tau Delta experimenting with the preceptor? Well, the answer to such a question cannot be given too definitely. In general it may be stated as a new attitude of fraternities, a general feeling that the social fraternity must justify its existence on other than social grounds; it must function as a constructive part of the development and maintenance of standards in higher education.

Delta Tau Delta has 75 chapters and 24,000 graduate members.

▼ ▼ The Parent ▼ ▼

Filer, Idaho

Dear Parents:

As a new school year approaches, I begin to think of the things I should like it to mean to my children. We have come to realize that education goes deeper than formal lessons and includes more than report cards can possibly record.

There are lessons learned outside the schoolroom as important as those learned within it. Our children acquire a valuable part of their education on a well-supervised playground. Here they acquire the ability to play without the friction of self-will, and to mix and mingle easily with each other. Unconsciously they learn to admire moral courage as well as physical, and to achieve both. They learn from ever-present object lessons to appreciate good sportsmanship, and to scorn deception, evasion, and unfair play. Without gaining such things as these, a row of A's across a report card would be a barren accomplishment.

A successful school year should include as much definite growth in what I might call "the curriculum of the playground," as in that of the classroom. This year, then, I hope not only for good report cards, but for those more intangible reports indicating my child has made progress in the lessons learned on the school playground.

(Mrs.) N. H.

The Home Picnic Park

Kansas City, Mo.

Everyone knows how children delight in "make-believe" and I would like to tell how this delightful game helped the mother of three children to enjoy pleasant refreshing playpicnics with her children on unusually busy days.

We lived in a suburban community and had a large yard in which there was the usual sand-pile, rope swing, trees to climb, etc., and where one could always find some shady spot for lunching. So often in summer, on days of sewing, ironing, or cleaning I would plan a picnic lunch, and how the children enjoyed them!

When they were called in from their play to be washed and hair-brushed, we would decide upon the name of the park we would visit. Our lunch would be packed into baskets so that each might help in the carrying, and Big Brother always carried the pail of ice water. Sometimes chocolate malted milk (chocolate sirup stirred into the milk), and sometimes circus lemonade (fruit coloring added to our lemonade).

The fun always started when we went by way of the front door, of course, and there was always a preliminary ramble about the yard, recalling the points of interest in that particular park. Our neighbors' chickens and cow and horse became on these occasions the well-known occupants of an interesting zoo, a puddle of water left from sprinkling the lawn was sometimes a lake or lagoon for boating—in fact, memory and imagination had free rein on these picnics. After eating, if any wanted more liquid refreshment, it was only a short way to the soda stand (our own kitchen via the back door). As we had our leisurely eaten lunch, there was usually time taken for a story or game, and then while the children remained in the "park" Mother returned to her work refreshed by the brief interlude of play-acting along with the fresh breezes of outdoor.

Quite naturally there was little work of cleaning up—less than there usually was when the meal was eaten indoors and the simple arrangements required less time than when an indoor meal was prepared.

These children are now grown-up lads, but still remember these delightful little picnics we had so often, and their mother also cherishes the joy and rest attained in this way.

I might add, that sometimes the children were each presented with a basket of lunch and allowed to picnic without Mother, playing that it was a school luncheon hour. When children are small, mothers are inclined sometimes to think that they are tied down too closely, and should welcome the opportunity to enjoy freedom and simplicity while about the everyday duties.

I appreciated so much an article some time ago, where mention was made of the housewife taking time for a leisurely lunch, reading at that time things set aside for particular enjoyment. I have followed that practice for a long time and have enjoyed certain periodicals so much as I usually eat little lunch, but the time devoted to lunch brings so much mental and spiritual refreshment.

The Parent Column of the Monitor is so splendidly helpful—I always enjoy it and look for it each time it appears. The breadth of outlook it gives to the thought of parents aids much in attaining that "freer step" and "fuller breath" we all so much need, as well as "the wide horizon's grander view." (Mrs.) A. K.

H. Armstrong Roberts

HIS SUMMER SCHOOL
Carrying Four Full Subjects

Too much of a load? Ask the boy! This picture was taken on the rear campus of Universal Academy, North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and probably Borneo.

Making Outdoor Play Attractive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dearborn, Mich.

TWO-YEAR-OLD Bobby pounded on the door with small, demanding fists. "I want to come in!" His mother sighed. "He's been out 10 minutes. It's the same story every morning. Yet he plays so nicely in the house."

Poor Bobby! Missing the fresh air and sunshine. Bored with the out-of-doors.

What did he have in his yard? In winter, nothing; in summer, flowers that he couldn't pick. What could he do? Ride a kiddy-kar up and down the drive; drag his wagon back and forth.

No wonder he wanted to come inside. Any room in the house was more interesting and entertaining than this place called "out-of-doors," where Mother always wanted him to stay.

Toys for indoors; nothing for out-of-doors.

Let's furnish one corner of a yard for the children. We can copy the nursery school playgrounds with their jungle-gyms. Similar equipment costs less than one elaborate indoor toy. In fact, most of it can be obtained for the asking. The materials required are:

Wooden boxes of varying sizes, such as a cheese box, a prune box, an orange crate; and one large packing box. This last is indispensable.

Two or three nail kegs with heads, securely in place.

Two ordinary rung ladders cut in five-foot lengths.

Two or three planks 10 feet long, 12 inches wide.

Three or four boards of varying lengths.

Small children find endless things to do with this paraphernalia, and when left to themselves never attempt more than they can successfully accomplish.

A ladder leaning against the big box offers a thrilling climb; placed from one low box to another, it acts like miniature trapeze bars. The boards serve at first as inclined planes to walk on or to slide down; later as teeters. If you can get a pair of steps with broad, low treads the toddler will walk up and down, down and up endlessly. The boxes make platforms to walk or to sit on, and caves to hide in.

The apparatus painted green is inconspicuous and pleasing to adult taste; small son would probably prefer to have it red. The yard, so equipped, is popular even on cold days.

No child wants to play strenuously all the time, however, nor is it necessary in summer. We must add, therefore, other toys. A sand box is too common to need to be stressed. Equipped with iron spoons, crinkly pans and sprinkling cans it provides experience in handling and pouring.

But every child likes to get into real dirt once in a while; so we must reserve a patch about five feet square. At first it serves only for digging, later for gardening. Let the children plant sunflower seed. These never fail to interest because they grow so rapidly that progress can be noted from day to day.

The most fun of all, though, is a pond to sail water toys on. Did you ever think of using a bird bath? With the pedestal shortened or with a box for son or small daughter to stand on, it offers endless amusement. Even more interesting than the celluloid toys is a corpulent sun fish cut out of thin boxwood and painted in bright colors. If you rivet a small piece of lead to the lower edge where the fin would come, your fish will float upright.

The yard is now as interesting as the house, if not more so.

A. B.

Dealing With Muddy Shoes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No mother likes to nag about muddy shoes. Neither does she like to have mud tracked in continually. Here are some of the methods other mothers have used to eliminate the erstwhile mud tracks which had formerly disturbed them.

"My children are the enthusiastic kind that simply burst indoors without ever giving a thought to the purpose, or even the existence of a door mat or shoe scraper," said one woman. "So I provided sort of an automatic shoe cleaning device which answers nicely. On each of the four steps leading to the kitchen porch I securely tacked rubber treads, just like the kind one uses on stair steps indoors. In front of the main door I fastened down a rubber mat. The corrugated surface of the threads and mat rid the shoes of most of the mud without the children having to give any thought to the matter?"

"Well, that is indeed a clever solution," admitted another mother. "In my case I found that the children did not clean their shoes because they overlooked the very existence of the shoe-scraper. I didn't blame them much for their oversight. It was such a dull nondescript looking affair. So I painted it a jolly yellow and recommended it to their attention in its new guise. It worked. They see it and use it now."

"The solution of dirty footwear in our family was solved by the keeping near the kitchen door on the porch a scrubbing brush particularly for brushing mud from shoes. It does the trick much better than anything else I have ever tried." concluded the third mother.

If You Like—Political Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU find political science is your best subject in college, what vocations will it lead you to? This question is answered by the University of Chicago in a pamphlet in its vocational guidance series. Miss Frances Gale, who writes the article, outlines the opportunities in part as follows:

"A knowledge of political science is helpful to the person who expects to pursue journalism as a profession More intelligent reporting of news events and more significant editorials are possible if the person has a background which embraces the rudiments of politics.

"Large corporations are just beginning to realize a need for political scientists on their staffs to formulate foreign trade policies. . . .

"Political scientists are usually the executive secretaries of civic organizations.

"The field of research presents many opportunities. . . . Many large cities have private agencies which concentrate their activities on the problems of the city in which they are located. . . . The men on these bureaus usually have a higher degree and almost always have had practical experience in municipal work. In addition to doing research work these bureaus help the municipality plan the most effective way of carrying on its activities. There are private concerns operating on a profit basis which do much the same kind of work.

"The legislative information bureaus offer another opportunity to the political scientist. These bureaus have men stationed in the state capitals and in Washington to make daily reports on the measures proposed and passed.

"Lobbying has a very ugly sound, but there is a legitimate place for it in our legislatures. Taxpayers' leagues and similar organizations keep men in the state capitals to lobby and to protect the public interest.

"One of the major opportunities for governmental work is presented by the United States Foreign Service. . . .

"The position of city manager now offers an excellent opportunity for the trained political scientist. . . . A higher degree is usually required for the position as well as practical experience.

"Police work offers a splendid opportunity. . . . Comparatively rapid advancement is possible at present, due to the general low intelligence level of the competitors. Policewomen are becoming more and more frequent.

"In the legislative field of government work there are positions as bill-drafters. This is highly technical work involving special training."

[This is a series of six miniature vocational articles based on a set of pamphlets issued by the University of Chicago. The fourth, "If You Like Business Subjects," will appear in the near future]

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Phlox Carries Through With Bright Bloom

By ETHEL M. EATON
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST gardeners will concede that the "big three" indispensables of the perennial garden are peonies, iris and phlox. The first two shed their glory during May and June, and the hardy phlox picks up the torch and carries on through the remainder of the summer. It is, in fact, the mainstay of the late summer garden. A long blooming season, abundance of flowers, a wide color range, willingness to endure neglect, if necessary, and still furnish worth and color to the border—all of these qualities substantiate its claim to indispensability.

Even though phlox will stand more neglect perhaps than almost any other plant, it is one of the quickest to respond to anything done for its welfare. What it really prefers is a very rich and rather moist soil, with at least two feet of space between the plants, for if air is not allowed to circulate freely around the clumps, mildew is apt to appear. This is the one serious trouble that must be guarded against in growing phlox—and some varieties are more susceptible than others. Of insect enemies it has practically none. The red spider may appear in some localities in very dry weather, but that is easily disposed of by rather forceful spraying of the under side of the leaves with clear water. If mildew should appear during an extended period of damp weather, dust with flowers of sulphur, first wetting the foliage, if it is not already sufficiently moist. Cultivation should be frequent but not too deep, as the plants are rather shallow-rooted. Watering should be liberal in dry weather.

For Moonlight Nights

Probably the earliest to bloom of the hardy type (phlox paniculata) is the well-known and popular Miss Lingard, which deserves a place in every garden, be it large or small. The flower heads are large and fragrant, a pure white with a lavender eye. It should be borne in mind however, when planting this variety, that it does not grow as tall as some of the others, and should, therefore, be kept near the front of the border. It starts to bloom about the middle of June, and will continue until frost overtakes it, if the old blossoms are kept picked off.

Another fine white variety, also an early bloomer, is Mrs. Jenkins. It blooms generously, and the flower trusses are large and well shaped. Indeed, some growers name this as the finest all-round white variety, though the newest white of all—Fiancée—is a close competitor. If you enjoy your garden by moonlight as well as sunlight, by all means plant Fiancée. And speaking of white phlox, it should be planted generously for at least two reasons first, it is a splendid foil for its sisters of brilliant hues, and second, for its delicious fragrance, which is especially penetrating in the evening.

When it comes to color, probably no other hardy plant has a wider range or more variations of shade. Yellow and a pure, clear blue seem to be the only colors that are missing, but doubtless some hybridizer will give us these, too, in time.

The pink phloxes, from palest tints to deep salmon, are especially lovely. Perhaps the very palest of this group is Madame Paul Dutrie. Another exquisitely delicate pink is Daybreak. Coming to the deeper shades, Painted Lady, a clear pink with salmon shadings and a cherry red eye is most attractive. Elizabeth Campbell and Enchantress are both popular, and deservedly so. The former is a light clear salmon with a pink center, and the latter is a bright salmon with a bright red eye—it is truly enchanting.

For brilliance of color, nothing can eclipse Firebrand. The flower trusses are enormous, of bright vermilion scarlet with deeper center. The plant is a tall and robust grower. And if you like crimson, try New Bird, a recently introduced variety, and one of the best of its color—there really are not very many good red phloxes. Beacon, a bright cherry red, is fine, too.

Also a recent introduction, Maid Marion is exquisitely beautiful, bearing its large, pale lavender flower heads in profusion. There are, too, several delightful mauve varieties, of which La Vague, with its aniline-red eye, is interesting; also Mrs. Milly Van Hoboken which might be described as pink with mauve suffusion—really very lovely.

Royal purples there are—Le Mahdi and B. Compte, both rich and outstanding in every way. But one must stop somewhere in this enumeration—hard though it is.

Young Plants the Best

Phlox may be planted either in the fall or in the spring. To be always at its best, the plants should be kept young and healthy. To insure these conditions, the clumps should be divided at least every three years. In doing this, discard the outer stalks and reset portions from the center of the clump only. There should not be more than three or four stalks to each new plant. The reason for discarding the outermost roots is that they are apt to be seedlings which have deceptively embedded themselves with the roots of the parent clump. These never run true to color. If, however, you are fond of experiments, it is interesting to replant these seedlings in some out-of-the-way place, and when they bloom you may find that you have an attractive new variety which is worth cultivating. Those which are commonplace may be discarded.

In setting new plants from the nursery or resetting portions of old clumps, the soil should be deeply spaded and heavily fertilized with well-rotted manure, for the phlox has a robust appetite. An occasional sprinkling of bone meal after the plants become established is also relished.

There are few gardens of any size which would not be enriched by the addition each year of at least one or two of the newer varieties of this most worth-while plant. You will marvel at the improvement which the growers have wrought (some of the most recent varieties show individual florets nearly the size of a half dollar). Verily, we have traveled far from the common pinkish-purple variety of our grandmothers' gardens.

ROSE GARDENS OF THE CHATEAU OF MALMAISON
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Madonna Lilies

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

THERE is no need to sing the praises of the Lilium candidum, or Madonna lily. Their stately poise, their grace, their silvern loveliness and fragrance are known the world over. Yet they do not succeed in every garden, or should one say with every gardener? I have known them to be superb in both clay and loam; on limestone, or on a light sand, which was entirely calcifugal or lime-free, and have come to the conclusion, from much observation, that they thoroughly dislike a windy, cold spot; also that they require good drainage (which is easy to give by planting plenty of stones along with them) and a southern exposure, with shelter or slight shade behind them. No animal fertilizer should ever be given; a sprinkling of flowers of sulphur is enjoyed, or some bone meal.

The great secret in planting these lilies is to get them in early, say a month after flowering, and to plant them very near the surface of the soil instead of deeply. An easy way to increase one's stock of bulbs is by "scales." Choose a bulb that has had a really fine head of blossoms and take it up about a month after flowering. The scales will come apart quite easily, and after taking them all off the bulb, they should be sown on the top of a shallow box, or "flat" that is filled with one part soil, one part leaf mold, and one part sand. A little sand may be dusted over them, or they may be left on top of the soil which should be watered beforehand. Put the box in the shade of some evergreen bushes, and leave it till next spring when little bulblets will have formed and may be planted out when frost is past. They will flower in a couple of years from sowing.

If bulbs are purchased, it is well to roll them in flowers of sulphur before planting them unless very sure of their origin.

Although it is wise to plant the lilies as early as possible, they may be lifted and replanted up to the end of September; after that it is too late. The finest Madonna lilies I ever saw were in an English cottage garden, and the owner, a laborer, digs them up and replants them every two years, dividing them carefully and planting the small bulbs by themselves. In this way he increases his stock and always has plenty of lilies for sale, taking up half one year and half the next.

MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU.

Care of the House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Care and Repair of the House is the title of a new bulletin issued by the bureau of standards of the United States Department of Commerce. It was written by Vincent B. Phelan. The foreword says that it endeavors to bring together in handy form explicit directions for dealing with problems such as doors that stick or jam, leaking faucets, painting the walls or trim, reroofing, and scores of other repairs and improvements, about which inquiries have come to the department.

The hints contained in the bulletin on such matters as closing a house when it is to be unoccupied for some time, stopping creaks in floors, making repairs to electrical equipment and caring for drains are invaluable to all home owners.

There are 30 illustrations which aid the amateur to make his own repairs. Eight and a half pages are taken up with a list of other publications of the department which are of interest to home owners, a glossary of building terms is helpful to those not familiar with all of them.

The bulletin may be procured for 20 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

August in Perennial Border

These May Be Added to Next Year's Bloom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN AUGUST the perennial garden having expended so much energy in the gorgeous outburst of early summer, is apt to present a somewhat spent and jaded aspect. With a little forethought and planning, this condition can be avoided, and August can be almost as gay a month as its immediate predecessors, June and July, though perhaps in not such lavish diversity.

For instance, there are the Heleniums—but in how few gardens does one see them! Yet they are most desirable, from every point of view. To be sure, they are rather coarse, but that only adds to their effectiveness. They grow from five to six feet tall and should therefore be placed at the back of the border and strongly staked. The variety Autumnale rubrum is very handsome, with its terra cotta blossoms; Autumnale superbum is also most attractive, carrying large heads of deep yellow flowers with self-colored cone-shaped center; Riverton beauty is a paler yellow, with a large purplish black cone center—really quite striking. One branch of any one of these varieties makes nearly a whole bouquet. They are strong growers and have practically no enemies.

Like Clusters of Easter Lilies

The funkia or plantain lily (now called hosta, I believe) possesses foliage quite as attractive as its flowers, which carry on bravely through hot, dry August days. If you have a partially shady spot, plant therein the variety known as subcordata grandiflora. One of my earliest recollections is of a border of these white lilies along a picket fence partly under an old apple tree in a great-aunt's garden. The flowers look like Easter lilies growing in clusters, and they are just as fragrant as the latter. The leaves of this particular variety are in themselves most decorative, being large and heart-shaped. Another variety, Lanceolata, carries on slender stems delightful flowers of a purplish mauve, and it will continue to bloom well into September. All the funkias are very fragrant and may also be used as accent plants with excellent effect.

Our good old friend, the campanula, is represented in the August garden by that noble variety, Pyramidalis (the chimney campanula). This, too, should be placed at the back of the border and securely staked. Its flowers, somewhat like the salvia in form, are a clear, bright blue—and blue is most desirable in late summer gardens. Planted in back of hardy phlox, Elizabeth Campbell (light salmon pink), or one of the low-growing, white varieties, it is charming.

The artemesia is seldom met in August gardens, but it is, nevertheless, most worth while. It is a tall plant, attaining a height of nearly five feet. Variety Lactiflora sends up spires of bloom thickly studded with fine lavender or white flowers.

Lightness and Grace

Eupatorium — thoroughwort — should have a place in the late summer border. There are several varieties available, some blue and some white. They grow from two to three feet in height and are useful for cutting. In a partly shaded spot stenanthium or mountain fleece is charming, with its long spikes of pure white, feathery flowers. Flowers of this type are most desirable at this time of year to give the border an air of lightness and grace, since so many of the late-blooming sorts are rather heavy and coarse in texture. Veronica incana, with its pretty silvery foliage and violet flowers, may be grown as a companion for stenanthium, as it also does well in partial shade. It must, however, have plenty of moisture. The blue and white combination is most refreshing on a hot day.

There are many more plants suitable for the August and early September garden, but I think the foregoing list will serve to show that the late summer border need not be devoid of interest and color, as so frequently is the case.

Spout for the Sink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

Like a goose lifting its curved neck high, a new spout for the kitchen sink has arrived on the market which also curves upward to escape the pots and pans piled high in the sink basin. This faucet extends from the center of the fitting, having the hot and cold water valve on either side so that the temperature of the water coming out of the spout may be regulated.

In one model, a twice-fired vitreous china soap dish is stationed at the base of the spout and back of the curve. Like other late models, this curved spout can be swung around against the sink back when not in use.

Other new wrinkles constantly appearing in the shape and design of kitchen sinks compel the home builder to keep up with the latest improvements if he would have the most convenient devices to make kitchen duties lighter. One sink, recently introduced, features a ledge extending across the entire length of the sink like a shelf for utensils, soaps, and powders. A tiny chromium-plated nozzle is visible near the center of the ledge which when pulled out becomes a rinsing hose. Sinks especially designed for recess and corner installation as well as long low-backed ones to fit under windows are all worthy of the prospective owner's examination.

'Ensembles' in Bathroom Fixtures

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
Chicago

JUST as furniture for a living room is chosen so that the various pieces harmonize in design, style and color, so the three major items of the bathroom are now being manufactured in matched designs. A few years ago, the home builder chose the lavatory, closet and tub, each for its own merits in size and usefulness, with not much attention paid to the effect of the ensemble. Now he can buy all three with the color, curves and lines harmonizing much as he might choose a dining room table and matching chairs in period style.

Stepping into the show room of one of the big manufacturers of plumbing fixtures where are rows of complete bathrooms all set up just as they will appear in homes gives a much better idea than can be gained by studying catalogues and pictures. One ensemble bathroom was seen in spring green where the paneling, beveled edges, and plane surfaces predominating in the bathtub were repeated in the lavatory and closet, thus producing a unified effect. Another set, executed in lavender, was characterized by curves and rounded edges. Flattened corners giving an octagonal effect served as a common motif for the design of a Tuscan group.

Fittings were also uniform throughout and generally chromium plated which, a reputable manufacturer says, is the most satisfactory material for bathroom use. Although the layer of chromium covering the nickel base is only about 0003 of an inch thick, it is such a hard metal that the manufacturer claims it will last for the lifetime of the house and always keep its gloss.

When we look at one of these ensembles where all pieces have exactly the same shade of color and such uniformity in line and design as though they were all "baked from the same batter," we are somewhat surprised to be told that not only is each piece made after an entirely different process, but that even the materials used are as diverse as day and night. For closets, vitreous china like the china in dishes is employed. This is made out of ball clay, china clay, feldspar, flint, and Cornwall stone, much of this material being imported from England.

The bathtub appears to be precisely the same, but is really not made of china at all. Its base is an iron casting over which enamel is baked, much like the enamel pots and pans in the kitchen which have some basic material such as aluminum under the enamel coating.

The reason that tubs are not made of china was explained by the fact that china being a clay product is baked and therefore contracts. This would leave warps in such a large mass as is found in the tub length. But the curves in closets require many small pieces which are fitted together and fused into one final mass. This makes china the ideal material for closets and enamel iron the best for tubs. Lavatories are sometimes made of one and sometimes of the other. To the casual onlooker, however, the perfectly matched pastel greens and ivorys, and the similar lines in design would convince him that certainly each piece flowed from the same source.

This new mode of manufacturing matched pieces for the bathroom indicates that the ensemble idea has penetrated even to the smallest room of the house. The home builder will therefore do well to pay more attention to choosing his fixtures so that a unified effect in the three major items of bathroom plumbing will result.

Finding Your Country Home

Here Is a Questionnaire to Test It

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

USUALLY, when we sit dreaming dreams of a home in the country, we have very definite ideas as to what and where and how, but when we actually start out in the family chariot to find our ideal, we realize that there are many things to be considered which we hadn't thought about at all.

Of course if you are familiar with the part of the country you have chosen and know the lie of the land, the water supply source, the prevailing winds and all that sort of thing, you almost automatically take them into consideration, but if you have decided to venture into new country, it might be well to make out a little questionnaire for yourself, to be used as a basis for conversation with the real estate person or the present owners of the places that appeal to you.

First and foremost is the amount of money you have to invest, or want to invest in a country place, to be used, by most of us, probably not more than six months in the year, if that long. If, for instance, you have between $5000 and $10,000 for the purpose, there is no use at all in looking for a place in a locality where the lowest figure quoted is $15,000. It is true that you may run into an overzealous real estate agent who will want to show you everything on his list, regardless of price, which is a useless and time-consuming process, no matter how many good ideas you may acquire; so be firm and give him, or her, a very good description of your needs and desires, before you start out.

If there are active boys in the family, plenty of outside space must be provided, even if something is left to be desired about the house, and a place with a pond, or a stream running through, will get their vote in the family conclave every time, as against a house with two bathrooms or an extra clothespress. And their opinions are worth listening to.

Possible Repairs

On the other hand, a house that is in poor condition, even though the surroundings may be quite ideal, will probably need so much done to it in the way of repairs that it will run the cost up too far beyond your expectations and allowances for such things. And sometimes you cannot tell just how extensive the repairs need be until you have lived in the house for a time. So, if you are looking for "just a shack," at least make sure that the roof is tight and that there are no wide-open spaces for the wind to tear through. Anyway, it seems to me that the "shack" idea, per se, had better be followed out chiefly for week-end use, for most of us. A good, substantially built house is the thing to consider.

What about the view? A lovely vista has probably sold more homes in the country than any other feature, and certainly, when we are trying to get away from brick walls and paved streets, we want something lovely to look at. In finding out about the "pictures" that nature provides around the house that appeals to you, walk around the outside first and then go from room to room in the house and see what scenes the windows frame.

What conveniences has the house, or what ones could be installed for a modest amount? In so many places used for country homes now electricity is available for lighting at least and for cooking, too, if the rate is not too high. Running water and a bathroom are two things that most of us must have, even though we like to think we are going primitive, just by living off the beaten track, and the water supply must be adequate. A good and never-failing spring, a stream that never runs dry, or a private reservoir for water storage is essential to comfortable living.

If one must commute, train schedules and the ease with which the distance to the station can be covered may be deciding factors in the choice of a country home.

Building on Your Lot

One real estate dealer, who handles the better class properties, said that the solution for the would-be owner of a country home would soon be in the purchase of a site and putting up his own place. And, although that does involve considerably more thought and effort, it does open up new possibilities and makes the choice of location much more flexible.

In the land of rolling hills and lovely back roads, one shouldn't have much difficulty in finding a good home site, with the proper elevation, water supply and view, and with local labor available for working out your plans. Sometimes it is even possible to use stone from the site itself for the walls, or at least for the cellar. And don't omit a good cellar from your country home if you can possibly have even a small one, under part of the house.

Ready-built houses, sent to you in sections, are not as inexpensive as one might suppose, when they are completely finished, but, because you have all the material, cut to specifications and to fit, and you can order from plans and sketches and know just about what you are getting, such a house, erected in a short time, on a site of your own selection, might be a very satisfactory ending to your search for a suitable country home. Most of these houses have the advantage, too, of ease in adding more rooms, if needed, which will fit into the rest of the house.

Naturally, different locations call for different planning and construction, but it is possible to get off on a back road, not too far away, and for the price you want to pay, if you will search until you find the place you want.

C. B. W.

Your Lawn

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

Use of the Lawn Mower

The lawn mower should be used with judgment. It is a mechanical implement which will do just what it is made to do. Fortunately the manufacturers have made it possible to adjust the cutting cylinders. They can be raised or lowered by the simple movement of a nut and bolt, which will be obvious on examining the machine. In most brands of mowing machines there are four notches. When the grass is growing freely, as it often does in late spring and early summer, the cylinders should be dropped into the bottom notch. It will then shave the grass closely. Later on, the first flush of growth is over, and drought may develop. When these conditions are noted, the cylinder should be lifted into the notch above. If the conditions continue, the lifting should proceed until the cylinder is on the top notch, and only takes off the ends of the turf. By this means, the refreshing greenness of the growth can be maintained through a drought of ordinary intensity. Sometimes, however, the heavens seem to be as brass and no rain responds. Then the grass collecting box should be removed from the machine, and the cuttings allowed to rot on the lawn. They will make a sustaining layer, and protect the tender roots from the fierce rays of the sun.

Watering the Lawn

No gardener cares to water his lawn before it is absolutely necessary. The effect is to cause tender, fibrous roots to form near the surface, and when the water dries up, these fragile structures are scorched. Nevertheless it occasionally happens that all opposition to artificial watering must go if the lawn is to be preserved. Let there be no half measure about it. Thoroughly soak the soil with a lawn sprinkler, so as to discourage as far as possible the formation of surface roots. Water in the evening or early morning, and allow the water to descend on one place for at least two hours.

Dandelions

Dandelions have long tap roots, and no weedicide will kill them. They must be cut out with a long bladed knife, and as each plant is removed a pinch of sulphate of ammonia should be dropped upon that part of the tap root which is left behind, and which the largest knife cannot reach.

G. H. C.

Covering Planted Seeds

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cover the newly planted flower seeds with well-moistened excelsior. It admits light and air and yet conserves moisture and gives shades. Sprinkle the excelsior frequently to insure enough moisture for the seeds to germinate and grow.

This method of covering flower seeds is better than the more generally used one of covering with thin cloth. The excelsior can also be left on somewhat longer than the cloth covering since it does not cling to the ground and thus interfere with the seedling's growth. When the plants no longer require the protection of the excelsior remove it dry thoroughly and store until needed again. It may be used repeatedly if stored in a dry place.

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Arts of Early American Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

RELICS of prosperous, cultivated Indian tribes who dwelt in the southeastern area of North America hundreds of years before Christopher Columbus sailed westward across the Atlantic in quest of India are to be found in the Clarence B. Moore collection at the Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, in this city.

The collection, which was gathered by Mr. Moore during extensive explorations over almost 30 years, is said by experts to be the finest group of American Indian relics in existence. It includes about 13,500 specimens, most of which are from Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, Arkansas and Alabama, some of them estimated to be more than 1000 years old. The museum acquired the collection three years ago.

The marked originality and artistic craftsmanship, which are among the chief features of the exhibits, show that the southeastern section of the United States was a land of plenty to the Indian tribes who inhabited it hundreds of years ago; that after working to supply their actual needs they had enough leisure to develop a culture of their own. In this they contrasted sharply with the tribes in the desert regions of the Southwest who were obliged to toil so unremittingly to get the bare necessities of living that they were unable to devote themselves to finer, artistic accomplishments.

Although the specimens comprise almost entirely objects of stone, clay, bone, metal and similar materials, experts say that it was quite reasonable to believe that the same tribes had also developed textile work to a highly artistic degree. The absence of any specimens of textiles or woven baskets could be accounted for by the extremely damp atmosphere of the territory in which they were found, which would have made it practically impossible for such materials to resist decay over so long a period.

For the same reason, no remains of clay, bark or thatched dwellings were found. But, since there were no evidences of stone huts, such as were built by the cliff dwelling Indians of the Southwest, authorities accept it as evident that those Indians of the Southeast centuries ago lived in habitations similar to those occupied by their descendants of the post-Columbian era. It is believed that their dwellings were probably of clay, reinforced by woven matting of palmetto leaves or bark, thatched with grass in a manner similar to huts of the same kind in Europe.

Explorer Traveled by Houseboat

The specimens were found in mounds, cemeteries and old village sites, where they were buried deeply in the pre-Columbian strata. Traveling in a little houseboat up and down the coast of the southern seaboard states, Mr. Moore carried on most of his archeological exploration. The relics he unearthed show that the Indians of that remote era hunted and fished, as their descendants do; that they conducted elaborate ceremonial rites, understood the use of dyes, were highly skillful in the use of tools, delighted in decorating themselves with ornaments and had a remarkable appreciation of symmetry and design.

A bowl carved from diorite, a very hard, slate-colored stone, in a form suggestive of a crested wood-duck, is one of the most notable pieces in the collection. It is 11¾ inches high to the top of the crest and experts declare it to be an outstanding example of stone carving done by the aborigines of North America. The exquisite balance and symmetry of the vessel and the originality of the design show the remarkable quality of work the Indians were able to turn out with their rude tools. It was found in Moundville, Ala.

Another distinguished piece, found in the same location, was a shallow vessel carved from limestone and representing an unidentified bird. The wings and talons of the bird are depicted in incised lines on the underside of the bowl. This piece was so badly smashed that the reconstruction work had to be carried out with minutest care.

Remarkable delicacy of craftsmanship is shown in a pear-shaped pendant cut by abrasion with amazing symmetry from amethyst crystal. Similar precision of workmanship is evident in numerous ornaments cut from quartz crystal, found in Florida and Arkansas.

Decorative Skill of High Order

Several pottery bottles, evidently used as containers for water, oil and other liquids, show very high skill in decorative designs, some of which are comparable to those of the Egyptians and Greeks. A portion of the designs were incised after the bottle was fired, requiring very great accuracy in handling the implements so as not to mar the pattern. The bottles were colored with a dark substance while the clay was still soft, so that the sharply cut designs stand out in contrast.

Many of the large and small vessels for household use also show very interesting and decorative designs. Some of them were incised into the clay, before it was fired, with a bone tool or a piece of wood similar to our modern orange-wood stick. The Indians of those days evidently had not discovered the use of a wheel, like that on which modern pottery is fashioned. They drew the clay out in strands and built up the vessel spirally, afterward smoothing the exterior with bone instruments or similar tools. Many of the vessel were painted in dark shades, or were colored, before firing, which turned them to a bright red after they were placed in the fire.

Among the ornaments are beads of shell, resin, clay, and real pearls, pierced so that they could be strung; gorgets, or breast ornaments, of shell, copper and stone; ear pieces of various kinds, some of copper overlaid with silver. The tools include chisels and pestles of stone, implements made from conch shells with the beak ground into a cutting edge, stamps of earthenware for decorating pottery, knives of quartz crystal, awls and fishhooks of bone. The weapons include arrow points of antlers, stone and quartz, some of them almost as small as a carpet needle; spear points of crystal quartz and stone.

One curious utensil is a huge, massive pan of clay, probably used as an evaporating dish in manufacturing salt. Evidently it was built upon a number of pieces of twined fabric in coarse and fine weaves which left their imprints upon the bottom.

The collection is on permanent exhibit at the museum, which is free to the public from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Sundays and holidays.

Was Marie Antoinette's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The wonderful Louis XV marqueterie upright secretaire, originally the property of Marie Antoinette, was the object of competition between private and professional collectors recently at Christie's. It was being sold by Lord Hastings, whose great-grandfather, Jacob Lord Hastings, (1797-1859), bought it from the Petit Trianon in Paris after the Revolution in 1848.

The association with the Queen is shown in the frieze which is set with four-and-twenty miniatures in ormulu mounts, chased with heraldic emblems of Louis XVI—portrayals of Marie Antoinette and other members of the French and Austrian royal houses.

It is well known that Marie Antoinette was lavishly supplied with every form of household goods, many items of which have come on the market in later years. Here was a secretaire nearly eight feet high, lately sold in London for 1000 guineas

This important piece was finally won by a titled amateur collector, the Marquis of Exeter, bidding in person, his hard-won victory costing him 1900 guineas.

Another private collector also captured a further Paris purchase made by Jacob Lord Hastings—a Louis XV clock in a tall king-wood case, eight feet high. A lyre-shaped center is surmounted by a group of Cupid and Psyche and stamped with the signature of the master cabinet maker "Duhamel." This imposing piece realized 1000 guineas.

I often think what a pity it was that English and American furniture craftsmen did not similarly sign some of the ananymous masterpieces of cabinet-making that have come down to us through the centuries.

—"Collector"

The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation

Above, left—This shallow dish, nearly 14 inches in diameter, made by American aborigines, is remarkable for the adaptation of a bird form to the handles. It is made of limestone and was found in Alabama.

Above, right—A prehistoric American bottle of clay, about nine inches high, is of especial interest for its crude shape and the decorations engraved on it after firing.

Below—A bowl nearly 12 inches in height, carved from a very hard slate-colored stone called diorite, the handle formed after a wood duck's neck and head. This is considered to be the finest known example of work of this nature and source. Also from Alabama.

Amateurs Engage In National Contest

SCORES of hundreds of home makers not only are interested in improving the interior decorations of their present homes, but have quite definite and acceptable ideas for making their furnishings more comfortable and more attractive in color harmony and grouping. This was discovered in a recent contest sponsored by the National Home Furnishings Program with headquarters in Chicago. Revealing sidelights on American interiors scattered throughout the states, with many hints of home life among both the rich and the poor, were unmasked in this competition.

The floor plans of a room "as is" and "as the owner would like them to be" were asked for in the contest. No fewer than 15,000 answers came in from the north, south, east, and west. From sophisticated city mansions, suburban homes, less pretentious small-town homes, from the countryside, came admissions of dreams and plans showing how home makers were expecting to restyle their present living room or attic, kitchen or dining room.

Some sent in models of their rooms, using doll furniture to illustrate their ideas. Others, handy with brush and pen, made neat sketches, filing them all in one big portfolio. Samples of wall paper, upholstery, draperies, the exact tint of the wood work, were included to make the plans quite clear.

Letters accompanying the plans were written on all types of stationery, from linen paper with coats of arms to scraps of brown wrapping paper. These told what the proposed changes in decorations would do for the home and family, indicating that thousands of women, regardless of their station, have been studying the same sort of problems.

Winner of First Prize

A French Provincial living room was completely done over by Frances Walker of San Francisco, Calif., who won first place in the competition as announced on July 16. With water colors and brush she showed the arrangement of each section of the room, both before and after the restyling. The high secretary desk, loaded above with bowls and vases obstructing a much too large picture, was replaced by a love seat, above which hung a very distinctive oil portrait. She had rearranged the furniture about the fireplace, brought in a decorative screen, changed the draperies, until the room with its open bookshelves was quite a joy to study.

Several rooms were presented by Mrs. Charles F. Wendling of Pittsfield, Mass., who won second place. Her dining room with its circular oak table and heavy oak chairs having leather seats, was changed into a delightful room having a rectangular maple extension table and ladder back chairs with rush seats. The old oak buffet was replaced by a maple Welsh dresser, and the tan rug with its natural floral decoration in somewhat gaudy colors gave way to a reproduction of an antique hooked rug in gray, black, orange and tan. A serving table done in Chinese red lacquer and a willow fernery in black enamel added accents of color.

Bedrooms for Girl and Two Boys

Three beautifully made portfolios inclosing water color sketches and neatly typewritten descriptions told the story of how Mrs. M. L. Gillespie of Portland, Ore., who won third place, would restyle her living room, bedroom for a nine-year-old girl, and attic for two 16-year-old boys.

The motif for the girl's bedroom was "Alice in Wonderland." Violet blue was the outstanding color. A deeper blue carpet reached from wall to wall. Hand-colored cut-outs, 12 inches high were applied with rubber cement to a plain, cambric patterned wall paper. White ruffled curtains peeked out from draperies of plain blue chintz. The vanity table with flowered chintz skirt was balanced on either side by boudoir lamps made of gay toy figures. The bridge lamp had a quaint milkmaid stool of maple with iron rod and simple yellow and red shade.

The attic, revamped for two 16-year-old boys, featured the strong colors boys love best. From the dark linoleum floor to the washable curtains, everything was chosen both for utility and for the inmates' liking. The lounging wing of the attic was made comfortable by a studio couch with six framed dog etchings placed three above three to give the necessary height. A reading group consisting of a wing chair, a red fabric easy chair and an interesting two-way lamp were posed against a map screen.

The sleeping wing of the attic was furnished with twin beds, slip-covered to tone in with other furnishings. The bedspreads were made of a natural-colored terry cloth bound in blue. Drapes and pillows were done in blue shantung in brilliant solid tone. An inexpensive dull orange lamp found similar tones in the gay Indian drugget on the floor. A bench was used instead of chairs. The darkest corner was furnished for studying because the boys will do this only in the evening, when they can rely on artificial light.

Revealed Trained Taste

"One of the pleasing results of the national contest was the surprising degree of taste revealed by the entrants," said Bernard C. Jakway, merchandising director of the National Home Furnishings program and one of the judges. "Arrangement and color scheme in hundreds of cases were surprisingly good, and in a very high percentage of the entries received the floor plans were of a high grade of excellence.

"The contest revealed that women have been studying and reading. Newspapers and women's magazines have been doing a good job in popularizing information on the home-making processes. Compared with the situation of 25 years ago, the contest showed a remarkable increase in general knowledge of the home furnishing art. This is, of course, due in considerable measure to the widespread extention of high school and college instruction on this subject. A cross section of American womanhood was reviewed by the judges in this contest which shows that women have mastered the technical principles of making a home."

The first 24 contestants whose work was considered the best will be taken on a tour of famous American homes, starting Aug. 1. They will visit the Coolidge home in Northampton, the homes of Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Louisa M. Alcott and other New Englanders. They will go to Sagamore Hill in Oyster Bay, the William Penn House in Philadelphia, Mt. Vernon and Monticello in Virginia. In Nashville they will see the Hermitage, Andrew Jackson's home, and in New Orleans they will visit famous French homes. Out on the Pacific coast they will see the home of Mary Pickford and of Harold Lloyd. Finally, back again in Illinois, they will pay their respects to the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield. M. R. Z.

The Most Attractive Home

THERE is a vast difference between creating a home and merely decorating a house, for the first involves personality and the second only manufactured things.

Creating a home means much more thought and understanding, unless you are one of those naturally gifted people who can turn even a bare hotel room into a home five minutes after entering. It means more than just getting the right colors to harmonize or avoiding putting a lot of Spanish furniture into a strictly American colonial house.

First of all, if you are going to build, consider the personality of neighborhood—not to follow slavishly the pattern of your neighbors' houses but to make a happy and welcome contribution to the neighborhood. To have it said, "What a homey looking place," is much more of a compliment than, "They spent a lot of money on that house."

Do all your arranging on paper and save time and effort, whether you are building a new place, to be newly furnished, or whether you are going to fit your furnishings into rooms planned by someone else. And, if you happen to be the one on whom falls the real responsibility for creating the home, give a thought to the other individuals who will live there too, in the general living rooms as well as in John's or Mary's own rooms. If the man of the house wants a certain shabby old chair in a certain place in the new scheme of things, yield the point for the sake of his sense of "home." Maybe a slip cover will bridge the gap.

If you are buying some new things which must be combined with other possessions, beware of the impulse to "go modern." Some of the modern designs are very lovely, taken in moderation, but they do not seem to combine very happily always with the designs that have stood the test of time.

With your floor plan roughed out to scale; with all doors, windows and fireplaces showing; with present and possible furnishings in mind, a family council may be indicated in the creation of the home. The purpose of each room, the most convenient arrangement to serve that purpose and the amount of money there is to spend on it, are all things to be considered carefully. It may turn out that a better result can be had by spending more money here and less there, than was first intended. Or, you may be surprised to find that you can get charming results for considerably less money than you had planned for, since it isn't the amount of money, but how it is used, that is the important thing in creating a home.

If you are too busy to do a good and complete job in creating a home within a reasonable time, or if you frankly admit that you just don't seem to have the knack of getting the right combination, you can probably save yourself and your family considerable mental strain by calling in someone who makes a profession of creating homes. But be sure that you pick the right sort of person.

The right sort will probably ask you quite a lot of questions about the persons in the family, their special likes and all that sort of thing, before she makes a single suggestion. That is one of the indications of the difference between a real creator of homes and an interior decorator who may insist on giving you "the latest things" regardless of their suitability. One studies the personality of the family and of the house; the other thinks mostly about things.

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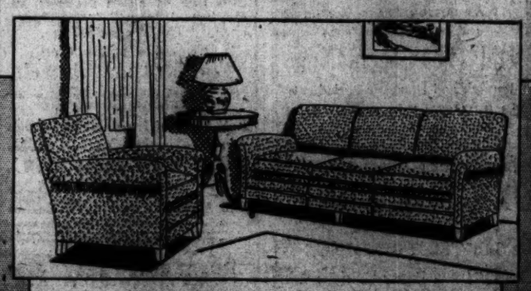

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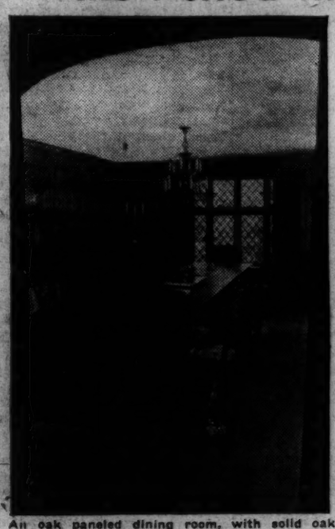

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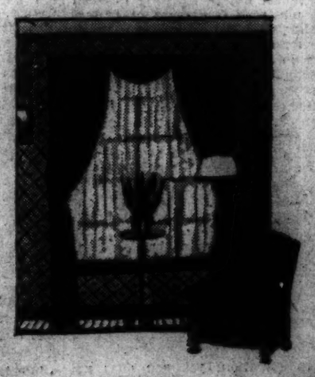

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Synge—Planet or Rocket?

Synge, and Anglo-Irish Literature, by Daniel Corkery. Cork: University Press & Longmans Green. 7s. 6d. New York: Longmans Green.

SYNGE burns in the heavens of the Irish literary revival with the fierceness and strangeness of a new planet, although at this remove it is suggested that he soared like a rocket, broke brilliantly and fell to later opinion a curious old stick. Sudden light and fantastic shadows: the puzzled critic drifts again and again to such metaphors. Thus Mr. Robert Lynd:

"Synge was an extraordinary man of genius but not an extraordinarily great man of genius. . . . His genius was a genius of decoration and not of psychology. One might compare it to firelight in a dark room, throwing fantastic shapes on the walls," and Mr. Daniel Corkery in his present estimate of Synge's position in Anglo-Irish literature talks about "a vivid and perfervid reaction against greyness." But whatever the ultimate position of Synge may prove to be, there can be no doubt that his present position in Anglo-Irish letters discloses a vital problem, one all the more interesting now that the national movement, which in a sense produced him, has passed like a Moses on the threshold of the promised land.

The Core of the Problem

The core of the problem lies in that dangerous phrase, "national consciousness," which has been flaunted eloquently in Ireland in recent years. Countries with an easier history, and no defiant sense about it, have not the problem. But the patriotic foreigner detached from the Irish quarrel has often murmured that what the Irishman calls the national consciousness sounds uncommonly like a national self-consciousness. Let us grant that in times of stress one produces the other; but let us also remember that nationalism produces caricatures no less doubtful than those at which "foreign jaws" have laughed. The theory, for example, that George Moore is a poorer writer than his Irish contemporaries because he mocked at the Irish national movement, and decided to write about an English servant girl instead of a Galway peasant, is the kind of fallacy which is arrived at by setting up a dogma of origins and forcing a scheme of values to fit it.

It seems to us quite unwarrantable to say, as Mr. Corkery does, that but for the national movement Synge would have never written "Riders to the Sea," however often he had visited Aran. Even admitting the aid of the national movement, Synge, on Mr. Corkery's impartial showing, did not achieve universality. Yet much must be said for W. B. Yeats's mot that Anglo-Irish writers are more forcibly faced with the choice of expressing their country or exploiting it for the benefit of their—inevitably—foreign public. (Though this despised, even exploited, foreign public, has no difficulty in understanding that T. C. Murray, for example, is a sounder if less spectacular artist than Synge.) Synge, like all the "Ascendancy" writers, had something of the exploiter in his bones, though there is no doubt that he had a great deal less than his predecessors and contemporaries. His effort in the Aran Islands to sink his roots into the soil of the national memory, to draw sustenance from the race on which his stock was grafted, was sincere and in some degree successful. And his long sojourn on the Continent had washed his heart as clean as could be from the secret English nostalgias of the colonist.

Success but Partial

If there is to be a true Anglo-Irish literature, as distinct from an English exotic, Synge may be regarded as its prophet. Yet Synge knew that his success in establishing his roots was but partial. And though one wonders if the hypothetical non-Anglo-Irish would have felt much less alien and alone in Aran than Synge felt, one knows Mr. Corkery to be right in emphasizing the part Synge's coldness to the "spiritual background" must have played in the failure; though he is redeemed because he alone among "Ascendancy" writers is dealing with the lives of the common people with admiration and pity.

Hence his qualities. His deficiences are judiciously enumerated in Mr. Corkery's wise and sympathetic critical examination, where nationalism is forgotten. It indicates a man who closed all doors but the door of the imagination, a brooder and not a thinker. Color, life, storms of emotion, violence and lyrical sweetness sprang from his fingers, together with some gaudiness and cheapness, where imagination overwhelmed good taste. We wish not so much to be improved or taught by art as to feel power communicated to us; and those wonderful storms of words, while they communicate power to our emotions, give none to our judgment, so that though we may have been borne away in ecstacy, the final effect is negative. We have not experienced more than "a vivid and perfervid reaction against grayness."

Our admiration for the excellence and persuasiveness of much in Mr. Corkery's book is tempered, as we have indicated, by some doubts about the part which nationalism should play in criticism. Synge was once tempted to the familiar Anglo-Irish theme of the Big House, and Mr. Corkery is glad that he rejected it, "for the theme is historical . . . and Synge had no sense of history." But is any theme historical before it can be seen in terms of art? But these doubts and questions must be inconclusive, for Synge never made the return journey from Aran. It may well have been, not that he had rediscovered his own roots, but that he had cut himself off from his kind. That is said to be the Anglo-Irish dilemma; yet how relevant is it to the question of the greatness of any given writer?

V. S. P.

DAPHNE DU MAURIER

Whose First Novel, "The Loving Spirit," is Published in the United States by Doubleday Doran. She is the Granddaughter of George du Maurier and Daughter of Sir Gerald.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

From a Glass House

A FEW days after our Lines in Appreciation of Proof Readers were published, last week, a messenger arrived from the proof room to point out a half-dozen particularly stupid errors which in a Homerian moment we had allowed to pass. The messenger urbanely inquired if we wished the copy to go as edited. We replied politely that perhaps it would be better to change it.

This of course we regarded as a splendid vindication of our stand in the matter of following copy. The head proof reader left it to us, as he should; but he brought the errors to our attention before they were printed, which was really generous. Uncommonly fine fellows, proof readers.

* * *

For further light on the culture of the proof reader, we must refer you to the following letter from Mr. John C. Ritchey:

"I know I aint got no right to do this although I bin wantin' to fer a long time now. Bein' a proof reader I'm of your necessity illiterate, so will ask you to please ignor mistakes of composition seein' as how the college I attended was not up much on matters of punguashan, and spelling. Howsomeever the point I was wantin' to arrive at is your last Bookman's Holiday.

"Now, Mr. Sloper, I read your Holidays faithfully for two reasons, first, because I have to, and second because it don't seem possible to me thet one feller could be so consistently caustic and escape being taken 'fer a ride' as I herd tell of happenin' in Chicago. Course this bein' Boston and more conservative like may 'count for the omission.

"As I said I aint much of a hand at writin' and don't set myself up much to edit editors' Copy only when they insist on puttin' 'ei' in a head instead of 'ie' which happens with disconcertin' rapidity despite their superior knowledge.

"As fer proof readers' culture, Mr. Sloper, how could you! After readin' as he must the copy thet passes through his hands day after day, and he must read it, Mr. Sloper, even to 'follow copy,' whatever leanings he might have in thet direction are summarily executed.

"I have seen some, who done some writin' before beginning proof reading, so discouraged by what they saw bought by these same editors thet they never set pen upon paper again (to paraphrase Mr. Wordsworth).

"Course knowing nothin' about writin' myself it makes no difference to me and I assure you, editors kin commit their syntax without my concern one way or tother."

* * *

Admirably put, it seems to us, though perhaps with an excess of humility. The only word in the letter that we take exception to is "caustic." If one can't voice one's enthusiasms without being misunderstood, it's just too bad.

This week we have two new enthusiasms, one belated, the other quite fresh. First, Mrs. Buck's "The Good Earth" (John Day), which we're apparently the last to read. Still, we're glad to bring up the rear with appropriate waving of banners. Let's see; the book clubs missed that one, didn't they?

The other disturber of our serenity is Miss Sackville-West's "All Passion Spent" (Doubleday, Doran). We had no difficulty in restraining our ardor over "the Edwardians." But this tale of octogenarians is delectable. We can hardly wait to be 80.

* * *

We have been enjoying, too, Arthur Hopkins's "How's Your Second Act?" (Samuel French). Its appeal was all the stronger, no doubt, because we had not seen it on its first publication in 1918. Mr. Hopkins, in small space, says a great deal about producers, plays, playwrights, players, playgoers and critics, and he speaks with such force that it is difficult not to listen to him. His advice to critics applies equally to commentators on any of the arts:

"Keep alive and awake and insistent and enthusiastic and forever ready to knock the first head that shows in the wrong alley and grab any hand that shows in the right one."

Students and World Affairs

Courses on International Affairs in American Colleges, 1930-31, by Parrell Symons, with an Introduction by James T. Shotwell. Boston: World Peace Foundation.

IF AMERICAN young men have little interest in politics, as Dr. Harold J. Laski, Anglo-American educator and British Labor Party member, complains in a current magazine, it is through no fault of the American universities and colleges. Here is a gigantic piece of statistical research, made over a period of two years by a member of the World Peace Foundation general staff. In it the catalogues of virtually every college and university in the United States have been made to testify that these institutions offered in 1930-1931 no fewer than 3720 courses dealing with international affairs, courses which kept unnumbered thousands of undergraduates indoors for nearly 200,000 hours.

In addition to serving as evidence of the expansion of the American educational horizon, the volume should be of interest to university and college administrators, deans, department heads and teachers working in any field related to foreign affairs. It may help some educators to find the right road, lately often obscured by the many tall theories that have grown up along the pathways to knowledge. It should be of help to them in arranging curricula and it may suggest to some the need for consolidating their lines of instruction to offer more substantial and fewer "faddish" courses in international relations.

First Survey of Kind

Assembled in charts that are easy to read, the study presents details relating to the scope of the courses, the instructors teaching them and such data as the length of the courses and the credit toward a degree which they carry. It is the first survey of its kind, and one that doubtless is valuable by way of stock-taking after a dizzy decade of expansion in the field of the so-called social sciences.

The study suffers from one omission—deliberately made, but a fault none the less. It takes no account of graduate courses in foreign affairs. This is regrettable because without their inclusion the study cannot show accurately the real extent of academic attention to foreign affairs. As Dr. Shotwell points out in his introduction, only three courses are indicated for Johns Hopkins and none at all for Columbia University, whereas everyone knows that these two institutions are outstanding in the field. Probably other institutions are similarly slighted. So, as Dr. Shotwell says, the study does not present an "adequate picture" to that very important extent.

A Panorama of Instructions

A second fault, if it be a fault, is that the study is frankly quantitative, and makes no effort to measure or indicate the quality of the work done. It is easy to understand why such an attempt might be postponed—indefinitely. Yet, if a quantitative study is important, a qualitative study is doubly so. Perhaps that must be an individual or an institutional effort, undertaken by the administrators of a university or college within their own domain, looking outside only for standards of comparison.

As Mr. Symons says, however, the study "aims to present a panorama of instructions in this field and to measure only what might be called its surface extent. If it leads to a study of the depth, quality and methodology of the instruction, one of the aims of its publishers will have been accomplished."

Aside from the technical value that this book may have for administration officials, the general reader should find pleasure in the introduction by Dr. James T. Shotwell, professor of history at Columbia University, and a person of importance in world politics.

Anyone familiar with Dr. Shotwell's brilliant approach to international affairs naturally will expect much. In this instance he has presented, in less than four pages, a masterly survey of growing American interest in foreign affairs, from the time of Washington to the present. It is as interesting as it is thorough, and its passing observations reveal the insight one might expect from so distinguished a scholar. It is possible that he has neglected some important modern evidences of interest in foreign affairs, but perhaps they are too obvious to require mention.

R. W. D.

Whitman and Burroughs

Whitman and Burroughs, Comrades, by Clara Barrus. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

THIS is the last of the Burroughs story from the pen of his capable and faithful literary adviser and critic, Dr. Clara Barrus, for she passed on before the volume went to press. The degree of her devotion to the great literary naturalist could scarcely be better attested than through these pages, which bear the mark of great labor entailed in their preparation. In a real sense, what Boswell was to Johnson and Lockhart to Walter Scott, Clara Barrus was to Burroughs. She stimulated and inspired him in the best work of his later years.

Three great personalities made lasting impression upon the mind of Burroughs. In his young manhood, when searching for the path leading to the fulfillment of his heart's dearest desire, he fell under the subtle influence of Emerson. He once said to me: "I was so filled with Emerson's philosophy that Emerson literally ran from my pen." An essay written by Burroughs in his early twenties, published anonymously in the Atlantic Monthly, was attributed to Emerson.

This influence continued in lessening degree while the young naturalist was finding himself but disappeared altogether when he came under the influence of the "Good Gray Poet." Burroughs's admiration for Whitman was extraordinary, even extravagant. He saw in Whitman one who grasped the universe in its entirety, who had plumbed its depths, and who, because of his cosmic vision could deal with its deepest meanings.

Charmingly Set Forth

The intensity of this admiration and the comradeship which grew out of it are charmingly set forth in this volume, mainly through correspondence between the two and from many letters written by others of the group which revolved about Whitman as satellites about a major planet. Burroughs once said that Whitman was "Emerson translated from the abstract to the concrete," and he also declared that his absorption of Emerson had in a measure prepared him for Whitman's philosophy of life, but not for the ideals of character and conduct which Whitman held up to him, nor for the standard in art to which the poet constantly appealed. There could hardly be a statement more revelatory of the high idealism in which Burroughs clothed the poet. The scope of this influence is seen in the fact that one of Burroughs's first pamphlets and an early volume dealt with Whitman.

Students of Whitman's life and works will find material here uncovered only after much labor, much of which relates to the criticism of many contemporaries. And while the attitude of the author, borrowed no doubt, in part at least, from her intimate knowledge of Burroughs's love for the poet, is wholly friendly, yet the volume sets forth the evidence pro and con so fairly that none can say that it is a prejudiced view. Around few literary figures has waged sharper controversy. The charges made against Whitman's character and reiterated by responsible persons were sturdily denied by Burroughs.

True Friendship

From the numerous letters quoted one catches glimpses of the inner life of these comrades. So intimate are some of them that no thought is withheld. Burroughs's letter written to Whitman from London in 1871 reveals the sensitive nature of the man as nothing else could. And the fine sense of friendship built upon a rare depth of understanding indicates how close two natures may be knit. No book in recent years more beautifully illumines the great gift of true friendship.

That Burroughs's admiration and love for Whitman never lessened is indicated by citations from his last books, "Accepting the Universe" and "The Last Harvest." From the latter we find these words, which prove how steadfast was his love even to the end: "We go to Whitman for his attitude toward life and the universe; we go to stimulate and fortify our soul: in short for his cosmic philosophy incarnated in a man."

Burroughs's touch with Bergson clarified rather than clouded his vision of the cosmic forces which were first revealed in its fullness during his early acquaintance with Whitman.

Not the least attractive of the features of this volume are the glimpses, amounting sometimes even to full-length portraits, of the literary characters of the last century. It was inevitable that two lives so virile should have crossed the path of and touched hands with the literary growth of the nineteenth century. And so Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, Alcott, the Arnolds, Sir Edwin and Matthew, Swinburne and a host of lesser figures flit in and out of the pages, lending a unique variety and charm.

ALBERT P. GILMORE

Spain and Havelock Ellis

The Soul of Spain, by Havelock Ellis. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

BEHIND the judgments of Havelock Ellis there is always a sense of alert intelligence and deep culture. In his book on Spain he says many things that have been said before, but he says them with a personal freshness, sometimes provokingly, sometimes finally. He also says some things that one does not remember to have read before. For example: "An acquaintance with Italy is the worst preparation for entering Spain; all we have learnt in Italy must be forgotten when we cross the Pyrenees."

Of El Greco who, long neglected, has lately been extolled above Velasquez, Havelock Ellis judiciously remarks: "His extreme individuality, the sincerity with which he followed his own mannerisms to the utmost, so that one is inclined to say that even the smallest fragment of a Greco canvas could be immediately recognized as the work of the master, scarcely suffice to make a painter of the first order. The reckless and frantic effort of his inspiration lacks the genius which could alone justify it." I am concerned not so much with the soundness of this opinion, as with its quality. Here is a man who sees for himself, and who does not follow vain fashions.

He is equally judicious when he deals with Goya, who "has all the fantastic energy of Spain; some of his pictures are like pungent political pamphlets; he illustrated fully all the aspects of Spanish popular and festive life, technically in a versatile and experimental way which is always interesting, though, except in a few occasional sketches and etchings, it seldom reaches consummate achievement." He ranks Zurbaran and Murillo together. Ribera he counts among the greatest glories of Spanish art. To Velasquez he devotes a separate chapter. Every modern movement in painting has been, declares Havelock Ellis, forestalled by Velasquez. "Like Cervantes, and other great figures of the land which has ever been noted for strength of character, for individuality, for the fine play of spontaneous energy, Velasquez stands alone, almost outside tradition, comparatively unrelated to his predecessors, teachers and fellows."

It would be difficult to say anything new about "Don Quixote," "the world's greatest and most typical novel," but Havelock Ellis ably argues that though there are other novels which are finer works of art, more exquisite in style, of more finished architectonic plan, "such books appeal less to the world at large than to the literary critic; they are not equally amusing, equally profound, to the men of all nations and all ages, and all degrees of mental capacity." And he maintains that, of all the world's great stories, only "The Arabian Nights" surpasses "Don Quixote" in variety and universality of interest—but it is not a novel, it is a whole literature.

The character of the Spanish people, and especially of the Spanish women, is shrewdly analyzed. On the whole I know no more brilliant and suggestive study. I am glad that in his chapter on Spanish dancing the author hints at Greek origin, for I have always felt that much in Spain has special affinities with ancient Greece. There is beautiful writing about the gardens of Granada, about Segovia, about Seville and about Montserrat, and finally Havelock Ellis devotes a section to Spanish ideals of today.

There has been and is, he asserts, a small group of university professors, novelists, journalists, belonging to all parts of Spain, who play in their own land the same prophetic part which was played in a more sonorous manner nearly a century ago by Carlyle in England and Emerson in United States. Among the men he mentions are Angel Ganivet, Azorin, Macias Picavea, Luis Morote and Miguel de Unamuno, all of whom would define the real nature of Spain and would point the way to a Spanish renaissance. "It has been," he concludes, "by passion, by virility, by moral energy carried to the farthest point, that the firm-fibred soul of Spain has achieved its place in the world; and in his own way the Spaniard of today still carries on the traditions of the race."

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

An Undefeated General

Bedford Forrest and His Critter Company, by Andrew Nelson Lytle. New York: Minton, Balch. $5.

IN SELECTING Nathan Bedford Forrest as the subject of a biography, Mr. Lytle has, with apparent design, broken fresh ground in a number of ways. Little has been written regarding General Forrest, perhaps the greatest of cavalry leaders produced on either side in the War between the States, and hardly more regarding the eventful campaigns in which he played such an important rôle.

Upon both Forrest and the background against which his military genius flashed with such brilliance Mr. Lytle has shed a flood of light. Not that he has added much to what students of history have known for years regarding the man and his times; but in bringing together the scattered fragments of history dealing with Forrest and in painting the man in the lurid frame of the war in the West, the author has accomplished much for this and following generations.

Forrest the man, emerging from a pioneer environment, unlettered—not even self-taught, for the man's mind did not turn to books as did the minds of some other leaders of his day and circumstances—is a striking instance of what sheer force of character and untrained talent can accomplish.

Victor in scores of battles, skirmishes and raids—indeed he was never defeated in all the four years of hard fighting—he caused General Sherman to declare: "We must get Forrest if it costs 10,000 men and drains the treasury of the United States." So persistently successful were his raids on the lines of the northern armies that the Federal Quartermaster-General in Washington confessed that he was forced to "take into consideration Forrest's raids in estimating the rations of the Union Armies in the West." In short, he did what but few great captains of the past ever succeeded in doing—he made the enemy feed and clothe and equip his troops.

Two points in the career of this generalissimo of irregular chieftains are rather slurred over by Mr. Lytle, as it seems to this reviewer. The first is the manner in which the volume deals with the oft-repeated charges made by Forrest's enemies under the phrase, "The Fort Pillow Massacre." The other is the part he played in the conduct of the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Lytle seems to think that the charges of "massacre" are not of sufficient importance to be thoroughly threshed out. Perhaps the author is right, and those accusations, made in the heat of sectional warfare, have been forgotten by the newer generations.

Mr. Lytle gives a short chapter to the Ku Klux Klan phase in the General's career, but that chapter is entirely too short to prove satisfying.

The book also leaves something to be desired in the personal picture of the man Forrest, for one feels that too much stress has been laid on the purely militant aspects of a character that must have had other and fascinating facets.

Another Utopia

The Road to Better Business—and Plentiful Employment, by Emil O. Jorgensen. Chicago: Manufacturers and Merchants Federal Tax League.

CONCEIVED utopias are not far to seek. Mr. Jorgensen's is one at hand. Title and substance, it reminds one of "The Road to Plenty," by Messrs. Foster and Catchings, and, like that book also, it aims to solve "many of the political, industrial, social and religious problems which now menace the safety of our civilization." Mr. Jorgensen associates his interest in "reviving business" and "creating more employment" with the tenets of Henry George, who during the second half of the nineteenth century popularized the notion of the single tax. His devotion to Henry George is testified to not only by two prefatory quotations from that author, but also by such footnotes as: "For the best definition of land, labor and capital see 'Progress and Poverty,'" and again, "The best definition of rent, wages, and interest will also be found in Henry George." These statements can hardly be said to enjoy a consensus.

Briefly, the author is of opinion that the industrial crisis is due to people's failure to buy enough goods; lack of purchasing power prevents them from buying these goods; they lack the purchasing power not because wages and salaries are too low, but because prices are high; prices are high because increasing rents prevent "the price level of all commodities from falling with the advance of productive power." It follows, therefore, that the total rent element should be confiscated by the Government, enabling the abolition of all forms of taxation on labor and capital, bringing in its trail lower prices, and "to each consumer in the nation an additional purchasing power of not less than $60," which "would soon put every wheel of business and industry in motion and send every jobless man and woman to work."

It is for the reviewer here not to indorse or condemn the single tax theory, but merely to inquire into the reasoning of the author now under scrutiny. Mr. Jorgensen writes with the spirit of a reformer, who feels that he has discovered the long-sought truth. He accuses "authorities" of furnishing "one of the most amazing as well as amusing illustrations of how the intellectuals of the world sometimes trip over the simplest and most obvious facts." Economists would have no difficulty pinning the same charge on Jorgensen. Witness for example his attack on the teaching of classical economics, that rent does not enter into price. The treatment of this "preposterous idea" and what he terms "one of the most colossal errors of the human mind" is entirely unconvincing, largely because of his apparent unawareness of the recent literature reconciling the two phases of this hoary controversy.

His comparison of price indices over a period of 176 years is at best an objectionable misuse of statistical methodology, while his confusion of real wages with money wages, and value with price, leaves the structure of the proposed utopia faltering.

Labor Fact Book (New York: International Publishing Company) is a publication of the Labor Research Association, founded in 1927 "to conduct investigations and studies of social, economic and political questions in the interest of the labor movement." The present volume is the marshaling of a myriad of facts, in order to place workers forming militant organizations "in possession of facts, figures and reliable information about a wide variety of economic, social and political matters." Organized under enlightening chapter headings, written in pleasant telegraphic prose, it will supply the labor organizer with a satisfactory repertoire of tricks-of-trade, which he can auspiciously pull out of the hat at a public meeting or a round table conference. The data are obviously assembled with one purpose only, but those who desire less biased information will find a satisfactory list of references in the appendix as well as the body of the text.

The Reminiscences of a Marine, by Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune (Philadelphia: Dorrance. $4) is dedicated "to the officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps, the Navy and the Army, with whom I have served. Devotion to duty, unswerving loyalty, fine courage and unselfish patriotism have been their dominant characteristics. I ask for them and their successors the sympathetic appreciation of their fellow-countrymen." With many who read the book this will be no vain asking, because of both the narrative and of the narrator. General Lejeune has here contributed to the historical bookshelf a desirable and important volume, and to the company of its readers opportunity for book acquaintance with a man who inspires respect, admiration and even affection.

Dr. Benjamin Rand of the Harvard department of philosophy has edited the original draft of Locke's "Essay Concerning the Understanding," which is now published for the first time by the Harvard University Press and the Oxford University Press. This draft was written in 1671, and the first publication of the "Essay" was in 1690. Dr. Rand has provided critical and editorial matter for a comparison of the two versions.

A Coat of Virtue

A Certain Man, by Oliver Onions. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net.

BALZAC wrote a fantastic novel about a magic skin, and Mr. Oliver Onions has now followed in the same path. But there is a world of difference between the two methods. Balzac's mysteriously endowed "Peau de Chagrin" was the occasion for a grim exercise on the theme that ambition consumes itself and that the more a man spends of energy the more he diminishes his own length of days—a proposition which the author did his best to illustrate in his own career.

The theme of Mr. Onions's new novel involves a far more amiable type of magic skin and a much more optimistic allegory. The story centers round a coat of mysterious leather which invests its wearer with a sort of halo of goodness. The coat comes, rather queerly, into the possession of Christopher Darley, and the story is the tale of what happens as a result of his investiture in this morally encouraging garment.

Briefly, the goodness that was in the coat at the beginning of the tale has been transferred by the end of it to Christopher Darley himself; he no longer needs the coat because he has become so good without it. He is, in a way, like "The Happy Hypocrite" of Max Beerbohm's fable; what began as a merit imposed from the outside ends by being an inalienable part of the man himself. And as the man had begun by being a harassed advertising expert attached to a petrol producing company, with a very modern son and daughter and a not very sympathetic wife, the ultimate goodness carries him off at the end of the book to a solitary and contemplative job in Egypt, where presumably the virtuous life will be subject to fewer mundane embarrassments.

Mr. Onions always had and still retains a remarkable gift for placing odd and other-worldly events and emotions against a background of matter-of-fact modernity. He displays it here as successfully as elsewhere; the petrol company, the advertising, the "bright young people" and the details of a summer season at Le Touquet are as actual as the coat and its associations are allegorical. It ought to be a useful combination—for those who are not interested in the allegory may rejoice in the fidelity of its setting, and those who do not care for its setting ought to be pleased by the rebuke to it which the allegory embodies. And, of course, those who can accept both the idea and the background with equal enthusiasm ought to find the whole adventure a very attractive affair indeed.

A First-Rate Lyricist

Naked Heel, by Leonora Speyer. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

RECOGNITION of Leonora Speyer as a first-rate lyricist is made inevitable by her latest volume, "Naked Heel." Therein the author moves in an intimate yet austere atmosphere into which the reader gazes, always to his profit and often to gain a new vision. The central and motivating thought of her poems is beautiful; and the figures and images, with scarcely an exception, are adeptly and appropriately done. In fact, speaking of sustained excellence, one finds in attempting to select a passage for quotation that almost anything will serve to be the fair example of excellence. This is high praise. The opportunist in rhyme, so to speak, is never evident in these pages.

The work is essentially feminine in outlook, and in consequence embodies a quality of musing softness and lingering wistfulness. The poet is particularly sensitive to all phases of a situation, yet she does not smother the vital spark of a poem with overdetail: in other words, she uses the discretional temperance of a good artist.

Time and again she catches the elusive lightning-flash of thought and builds of it a thing of shining color; or she reaches deep into the stored pit of meditation and brooding and delivers to us words of profound wisdom. Her 10 sonnets show her to be highly skilled in this form—if "skilled" is not too unsympathetic a word. These sonnets have, in spite of their passionate flame of feeling, a curious serenity of effect that is nobly majestic.

One has a clear response to this poet's work: for having been brought face to face with elements of human life, pleasant and unpleasant—with the emphasis on the former—one emerges from the created mood possessed of a sure optimism.

"Porto Rico, a Caribbean Isle," R. J. and E. K. Van Seusen (New York: Holt. $3.50) tells in 313 pages the history of this Caribbean possession of the United States during the last 400 years, in such a manner as to tone down the poem-picture of the romancer, and heighten the cold, analytical figures of the statistician.

Putnam has published in the United States Douglas Woodruff's "Plato's Britannia." The English edition (Sheed & Ward) was reviewed in these columns Dec 9, 1930.

Old Square-Riggers

Vanished Fleets, by A. J. Villiers. New York: Holt. $3.50.

UNLIKE Mr. Villiers's two preceding books, "Falmouth for Orders" and "By Way of Cape Horn," both of which had to do with personal experience before the mast of a square-rigged vessel of sail from Australia to England, his third looks back to vanished fleets of sailing craft that made like journey at an earlier period.

One may readily believe that Mr Villiers enjoyed the research which in "Vanished Fleets" now enriches the literature of deep water ships and sailors, tells us much that is interesting about Tasmania, and takes us incidentally as far afield—ranging from the arctic to the antarctic—as some of the ships that set sail from Hobart harbor were wont to travel. To this telling he brings also that knowledge and experience of the sea and that skill of narration which made his earlier books noteworthy.

As may be judged, this is no cut-and-dried account of past shipping. Mr. Villiers has made vivid relation of ships, men, and environment in the vanished fleets—convict ships, whalers, girl ships (as those were called which carried on the experiment of female emigration recruited in England), pirate ships (as sometimes happened when convicts secured possession of a vessel), merchantmen and the clipper ships of the later period. One need not have enjoyed the rare spectacle nowadays of a square-rigger under full sail to find the book constantly and often engrossingly interesting.

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THE HOME FORUM

Those Modern Ancients

HOW many inventions, theories, and systems that pass as new are only old ones revived in new dress! This never is more evident than on reading the ancient dramatic poets. Perhaps that is because drama, more particularly comedy, reveals so clearly the life of the people, and is so full of humanity. Aristophanes, for instance, without any anachronism might appear among the writers of the best plays of any year. He would be quite as much at home with Ferenc Molnar, with Marc Connelly and George Kaufman, as with his own contemporaries. The reader, too, can make the transition from "The Beggar on Horseback" of the twentieth century A. D., to the "Frogs" of the fifth century B. C., without once changing gears.

Such reflections occurred to the Lady With a Duster when ner housewifely zeal turned up a thin copy of the "Frogs," done in the matchless translation of Gilbert Murray. As so often happens when the Lady has finished dusting, or perhaps when she has not, she sat down to read. There, in pungent, twentieth century diction, yet in language that marched step by step with the 2300-year-old Greek, was staged a mock contest between romanticists and realists, for an ancient Athenian world, and just as intelligibly for those who read the literary journals of the present day, except that few of Aristophanean bulk contribute to literary journals.

In the duel as Aristophanes staged it, the shade of Æschylus stands for the romanticists, that of Euripides for the realists.

Says Euripides:

"I put things on the stage that came
from daily life and business,
Where man could catch me if I
tripped; could listen without
dizziness
To things they knew, and judge
my art. I never crashed and
lightened
With Magic Swans and Æthiop
knights, loud barb and clanging visor!"

No "wild-bull words," no "long ones, with crests and beetling brows, and gorgons round the border" adorned his scenes; but little words, straightforward sentences, human nature, and reason were all his choice.

Why? Because this was the truer art? Not wholly, but because in this way he believed that he could help men to think more clearly, rule their homes better, make a safer state to live in. Just as Wordsworth, so many centuries later, laid down the startling rule that poets should use the simple language of peasants, so Euripides is represented as saying that, for his part, he uses the language of men. He used it, too, for just the same purpose that prompted Wordsworth; that is, to make his poetry the better vehicle for moral instruction. Pure Philistinism that, of a dye that yesterday perhaps went out of style, and may at any moment return.

Æschylus also held the theory that a poet ought to be a teacher, but he took a different, and a more subtle, way. He would teach by means of heroic examples. "As a child learns from all who may come his way," Aristophanes makes him declare, "so the grown world learns from the poet." He refused to wrap his subject in "rags from old beggarmen's bags," as his rival does, but would rather stir the imagination of his audience with "bright plumes fluttering wide, in lance and greave and corslet and helm, and hearts of seven-fold hide."

An appeal to the imagination, by means of historic scenes; in other words, a costume play.

"Those poets have all been of practical use who have been supreme in their art." Sublimity, not commonplaceness; grandeur, not the casual happenings of the marketplace and gossip about Glyke who stole a fowl, were, according to his artistic and moral canons, the surest means of teaching men to reach their highest achievement.

So said Æschylus; or so said his shade, speaking as Aristophanes directed. So say the romanticists of the present time. And the realists answer, as Euripides did when he exulted:

"I mingled reasoning with my art
And shrewdness, till I fired their
heart
To brood, to think things through
and through."

Though it may be, thought the Lady, that the modern realist cares first about reporting and only incidentally about teaching.

* * *

What is known today as "scientific criticism" was current in the time of Aristophanes. At his hands it gets no gentle treatment:

"They'll bring the straight-ends out,"

he scoffs,

"and cubit-rules,
And folded cube-frames—
And mitre-squares and wedges!
Line by line
Euripides will test all tragedies!"

The Lady turned to the back of the little volume and read Professor Murray's note: "The art of scientific criticism, as inaugurated by Gorgias, Prodicus, Thrasymachus, and afterward developed by Isocrates and Aristotle, would seem absurd to Aristophanes."

The Lady could substitute modern names: the art of scientific criticism as inaugurated in this country by H. C. Brownell, and afterward developed by Paul Elmer More and Irving Babbitt, seems absurd to the experimentalists, the "naturalists," the Ezra Pounds and the H. L. Menckens. At the same time, the urbane remarks of the humanists are full of truly Greek insistence upon proportion and balance, upon observance of standards and regard for tradition. It was good fun, the Lady said to herself, to sit on the sidelines with a volume of the classics in hand.

* * *

Not in the "Frogs" alone did the old writer of Greek comedy sound notes that chime with modern tunes. In the "Thesmoforiazusae," for instance, is that much-quoted chorus of women who utter a mischievous self-defense that might have been spoken, if not today, surely yesterday at the furthest. The Lady remembered it from David Grayson's "Adventures in Understanding," which, whatever happened, was always in the front row of her books.

"They're always abusing the women
As a terrible plague to the men.
They say we're the root of all evil
And repeat it again and again:
Of war, and quarrels, and bloodshed,
All mischief, be what it may!
And pray, then, why do you marry us,
If we are the plagues you say?"

What a perfect topical song that would make!

There is nothing new under the sun. Well, isn't there? Shall we amend the proverb by saying nothing new except the marvels of the Machine Age? The Lady really had to leave it there. If she had had the time and the learning necessary for the task, she felt fairly sure that she could have paralleled in ancient writers a good part of the "new" education, the "new" criticism and whatever you will. She was wholly convinced that she could entertain Aristophanes right there in her library in company with the most progressive thinkers among her acquaintances—her book acquaintances, she meant, whom she knew not face to face, but from their written words—and with all these she was sure that the ancient Greek would be at home. But, should she take him out for a walk, she was not so sure of his being able to cope with his surroundings. He might try to cross the street when the lights were green. Yet Aristophanes, too, complained of traffic conditions in his own time.

W. K. R.

A Name!

"Gudrun!"
The soft low syllables from northern
climes—
With muted note,
Have stirred deep tones and breathed
in measured chimes,
A thought unspoke.

Names flow!
In tuneful melody their colors sing,
Or flame with gleaming golden light,
to bring
A glow
To those who hear the ripened tune
within.

Thus, gently spoken names may
many reach,
Their beauty, through a loving note
oft teach
A roundelay,
Which echoes back in softly textured
speech,
Love's way!

ELSIE A. KONRUMS.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Down the Ohio by Night

"Bad night on the river," drawled the helmsman, as we mounted the rain-soaked steps to our quarters on the old stern-wheeler.

This famous river and its valley, rich in history, are often called the Rhineland of America, and we were to have the pleasure of riding over its waters as did the youthful Abraham Lincoln—not perhaps as he did in the warm sunlight, but on a cold, rainy winter night. Even then, its glories and memories were not hidden from travelers.

Boarding the boat at Cincinnati, late in the afternoon, we found her already loaded with provisions and freight which made the first deck look like an old-fashioned country store. There were bales of hay, crates of machinery, boxes of seeds, soap and malt. There were also fresh fruits, such as oranges and grapefruit, which were later taken inside near the stove to keep them from freezing.

After we were settled comfortably in our staterooms with dinner over, word was received that the Captain had extended to us the freedom of the pilot house—how thrilled we were! Slowly we wended our way by flashlight up the steps to the top deck. Once inside, the pilot, tall, lean and weather-beaten, turned on the light just long enough for us to sit down—as the light interfered with his seeing the river. We had just time to see that there was a stove in the middle of the room and three wooden chairs; then it was darkness again and silence except for the plashing of the wheel.

Suddenly a light came on the horizon—our first stop, Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and we ran to the window in the blackness and rain. A huge searchlight, like a single eye, scoured the shore for a landing place, then the long gangway, suspended at the prow, was derricked where the cargo was waiting on the hillside. There was no shed or covering for it, and here and there we could see weird figures of black boys, lanterns in hand, running back and forth, trying to pick out just what to put on board. Soon we discovered that they were loading carriages and wagons, crated in large wooden boxes with the wheels separate. What a contrast to the automobiles we see more ordinarily nowadays being carried from place to place. In the distance we could hear the bleating of calves, and soon a half dozen of these, too, were driven on. This spirit characterized the tone of the whole trip, for we found this trip comparable with the "local" on the Slow and Late Railroad; concerning which the station agent announced to the impatient group at the ticket window: "I reckon she'll be here presently—there comes th' conductor's dog."

With a piercing "All aboard" from a stevedore, the gangplank was up and we were off again, splashing through the muddy river by rocks and snags; but we were sure that our old-time helmsman knew them all.

Soon the Captain told us that Aurora, Indiana, was just ahead, and we strained our eyes to see the colored lights of a Christmas tree on the hilltop and, higher than that, was a beacon for air mail men winging their way from Cincinnati to Louisville. Farther on, just before the government locks were reached, we came to Split Rock, redolent with the annals of Daniel Boone. At this point, the Captain joined in our conversation with more animation and told us that soon we would be in the land where Evangeline sought her beloved Gabriel, when she was banished from Arcadia. Was not this a section of our land rich in history?

After awaiting the experience of passing through the Government dam and locks and listening longer to far-away church bells, we returned to our staterooms below—there to dream perhaps of the stories of Mark Twain, Charles Dickens, Anthony Trollope or Evangeline.

Then morning came and we had reached Jeffersonville, Indiana, just across the river from our destination, Louisville. After unloading nothing more or less than several bales of hay, we continued across the river to Kentucky, where the fine old boat which had brought us safely home dropped anchor, there to rest until the weather and tide should take her back again along Indiana's border to Cincinnati.

Sun and Whitewash: From a Photograph by Kenneth Baker, A. R. P. S.

Midsummer

The roadside is a tangle of bloom in midsummer. Unmindful of dust, the flowers seem to come rioting over and under rusted barbed-wire fences, spreading their mingled glories in a great tapestry over the high sunny banks and against tumbledown stone walls, crowding and jostling each other to the very edge of the road.

Everywhere, all along the way, in field and ditch, and even trespassing in the dooryards, are the beautiful delicate disks of Queen Anne's lace, held on their strong stems above the tallest grasses. The humble yarrow, aromatic-leaved, rusty and golden St. Johnswort, great clumps of brown and orange ox-eyed daisies, feathery soft meadow rue, tall, sturdy elecampane, holding up fringed yellow saucers, heedless of hot, dusty days, make the roadside lovely for us.

Here and there one sees a few tiny, starry blossoms of the wild aster. Where a brook trickles under the road and spreads in damp coolness on the other side, jewel-weed hangs out its tiny, spotted orange eardrops. Along the pasture fence grows meadowsweet and its companion, the rosy steeplebush, and fireweed goes flaunting its purple spires all along the rocky wasteland.

Wild morning-glories weave their green webs over all that comes to hand; they climb wire fencing to wave their pink trumpets triumphantly from the top. Blue vetch goes tangling through the meadow-grass, and mulleins set up their tall rods here and there by the way.

Truly does midsummer spend her beauty lavishly. Not retiring or shy are her heralds, undaunted by dust and drought, parading at our roadsides and nodding saucily at us when we pass, that we may not overlook them!

The Cultivation of Sugar

Belonging to a natural order of grasses, the sugar-cane, which has a smooth shining stem five inches or more in circumference, rises from seven to ten feet, or even higher, and has broad, ribbed leaves. Crowned with an imposing plume, a large cane plantation presents the appearance of a vast field of pampas grass. At one time it was believed that sugar-cane could not be cultivated from seed; but research and experiment have proved that it can be and accordingly new varieties of cane are now being developed from seed; but the old varieties are still propagated from cuttings, each joint in the cane having a bud which is capable under proper conditions of developing into a new plant. Varying in rapidity of growth according to the situation, the season and the weather, the plant usually flowers only after a lapse of an entire year, and a plantation lasts from six to ten years, or longer in the case of virgin soil.

The work of cane-cutting requires skill as well as physical strength, the implement used being the machete, or cutlass. After its severance near the ground and the cutting off of the arrow-head, or plume, the cane is thrown to the side of the trench by means of which the field is irrigated, and is collected in punts or carts and drawn by mules or oxen to the factory; in some places a light railway is used.

At the factory the canes are crushed between heavy steam rollers and the greenish juice squeezed out. Triple rollers are employed in the more modern mills, and these will crush from two hundred fifty to three hundred tons of cane in twenty-four hours. By this process seventy to ninety per cent of the juice is extracted, about eighteen per cent of which is sucrose, or sugar. Organic acids and nitrogenous substances in the juice are neutralised and removed by adding lime, heating with a steam coil and separating the scum. The purified juice is evaporated in vacuum pans until crystals are formed. The vacuum pan—the use of which is the chief factor in the production of refined sugar—is a large closed metallic retort, which is so connected with an exhausting apparatus that a partial vacuum is formed within. This allows evaporation and condensation to take place at a lower atmospheric pressure and at a lower temperature than would otherwise be necessary, and this means that the danger of burning the sugar is reduced to a minimum and the length of the process curtailed. After the cooling of the magma in storage tanks the crystals are separated from the molasses by centrifugal machines. Light brown in colour, the crystals contain ninety-five to ninety-seven per cent of sucrose.

Trascle is another name for molasses. The sugar crystals are dried in hot tubes and the different sizes separated by sifting. Loaf-sugar is made by running the magma of crystals and syrup into conical moulds and afterwards draining off the uncrystallised syrup.—CROSBY MAINWARING, in "The West Indies."

L'Étude

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

L'HISTOIRE due monde n'offre pas de période où le désir d'obtenir des connaissances ait été aussi grand qu'aujourd'hui. Les établissements d'instruction de tous genres sont souvent obligés de s'agrandir et de prendre de nouvelles mesures pour faciliter les études, afin de faire face à un nombre d'élèves toujours plus considérable. Pour quelles raisons le savoir est-il aussi recherché? Peut-être le fait que le genre humain a toujours étudié et cherché à atteindre ce qu'on appelle les choses supérieures de la vie, nous donnera-t-il la réponse à ces questions; et nous constatons qu'au cours de l'histoire, les personnages grands de caractère ont parfois enduré des peines et des privations sans nombre dans leur recherche du savoir. La base de tous ces efforts ne serait-elle point le désir de trouver ce qui répondra à la question mémorable que Pilate adressa à Jésus: "Qu'est-ce que la vérité?"

Il y a quelque soixante ans, un de ces personnages de caractère noble, dont la place est assurée dans l'histoire et dans le cœur de bien des femmes et des hommes reconnaissants, a su donner après bien des efforts, une réponse à cette question dans un langage compréhensible. Mary Baker Eddy avait des aptitudes aux études surpassant de beaucoup le sens ordinaire de ce terme. Dans son désir d'acquérir une compréhension plus élevée, elle eut à supporter des privations et des peines sans nombre. Comme Lincoln, elle appartenait à la race des émancipateurs. Tandis qu'il avait mis en liberté un peuple asservi, Mrs. Eddy affranchit par son œuvre la race humaine tout entière de l'esclavage de la crainte, du péché, de la maladie et d'autres inharmonies. Ayant toujours fait de la Bible le sujet d'une étude approfondie, Mrs. Eddy cherchait constamment la cause de toutes choses. Après sa grande découverte de la Science Chrétienne, elle se retira du monde, et prenant la Bible comme unique livre d'instruction, elle consacra trois ans à des recherches. Comme résultat de cette étude, elle donna au monde le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, qui n'a pas cessé dès lors de révolutionner le pensée humain.

Afin d'être compris, ce livre de texte doit être étudié, comme doit l'être tout livre de texte. En réponse à cette question: "Comment puis-je avancer le plus rapidement dans l'intelligence de la Science Chrétienne?" Mrs. Eddy dit (*Science et Santé*, p. 495): "Etudiez-en à fond la lettre et absorbez-en l'esprit. Adhérez au Principe divin de la Science Chrétienne et suivez les commandements de Dieu, demeurant ferme dans la sagesse, la Vérité et l'Amour."

Supposons qu'un jeune homme fasse des études d'ingénieur; il ouvre son manuel à la table des matières, et après avoir lu les titres des différents sujets devant être étudiés, feuillette le volume en jetant sur le texte un coup d'œil rapide; parvenu à la dernière page, il ferme le livre, croyant savoir tout ce qu'on peut connaître en ce qui concerne l'art de l'ingénieur. Que penserait-on de cet étudiant? On ne lui confierait guère la construction d'un pont ou l'érection d'un bâtiment. Son manque de compréhension l'empêcherait même de commencer ce travail; et à moins d'être corrigée, cette lacune le poursuivrait dans toutes les phases des travaux qu'il pourrait avoir en vue.

Après la découverte de la Science Chrétienne par Mrs. Eddy, il se forma un corps d'étudiants qui s'accroît sans cesse et qui s'étend à l'heure actuelle jusqu'aux endroits les plus reculés du globe, comptant parmi ses membres des hommes et des femmes appartenant à tous les milieux de la société. Lorsqu'ils étudient chaque jour les Leçons-Sermons paraissant dans le *Livret Trimestriel de Christian Science* ces étudiants ne trouvent pas que la métaphysique soit un sujet aride ou ennuyeux. Bien au contraire, ils se réjouissent de cette étude quotidienne et pensent avec bonheur au bien qu'ils en retireront.

L'étude du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne n'est pas difficile. Son langage est si simple que les enfants en saisissent facilement la signification; et ils appliquent à la solution de leurs problèmes journaliers ce qu'ils ont appris. Jésus disait: "Si vous demeurez dans ma parole, vous êtes véritablement mes disciples; vous connaîtrez la vérité, et la vérité vous affranchira." Le terme "demeurer" veut dire entre autres "persévérer"; et un disciple signifie un "étudiant."

Lorsque celui qui étudie se rend compte que l'éducation, prise dans son sens le plus large, est le déroulement de la compréhension de Dieu et de Sa création parfaite, le faux savoir des sens humains est remplacé par le véritable savoir, et l'étudiant parvient à la liberté dans la vérité. Il fallait à Mrs. Eddy une ample vision pour pouvoir écrire à la page 312 de *Science et Santé*: "Combien il est vrai que tout ce qui s'apprend par l'intermédiaire du sens matériel se perd forcément parce que ce prétendu savoir est renversé par les faits spirituels de l'être dans la Science." Il est bon de prendre garde à l'exhortation que Paul adresse à Timothée, et d'en faire notre profit: "Applique-toi à te rendre approuvé de Dieu, comme un ouvrier sans reproche, dispensant avec droiture la parole de la vérité."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Will Ever?

Will he ever be weary of wandering,
The flaming sun?
Ever weary of waning in lovelight,
The white still moon?
Will ever a shepherd come
With a crook of simple gold,
And lead all the little stars
Like lambs to the fold?

Will ever the Wanderer sail
From over the sea,
Up the river of water,
To the stones to me?
Will he take us all into his ship,
Dreaming, and waft us far,
To where in the clouds of the West
The Islands are?

—WALTER DE LA MARE, in "Poems: 1901 to 1918."

Study

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE has never been a time in the world's history when the desire for knowledge has been as great as it is today. Educational institutions of all kinds are repeatedly finding it necessary to increase their size and facilities in order to take care of an ever increasing enrollment. What are the reasons for this search after knowledge? We may, perhaps, find the answer to these questions in the fact that mankind has ever sought and studied to attain that which has been called the higher things of life; and we find that great characters in history have sometimes endured untold hardships and privations in seeking after knowledge. May it not be true that underlying all this effort is the desire to find the answer to that momentous question uttered by Pilate when he asked Jesus, "What is truth?"

A little over sixty years ago, through the efforts of one of the world's great characters, whose place in history has been established in the hearts of grateful men and women, the answer to this question was given in understandable language. Mary Baker Eddy was a student whose ability was far beyond the ordinary meaning of the word. In her desire to gain a higher understanding she endured untold privations and hardships. Like Lincoln she was an emancipator. While he freed an enslaved people, her work is freeing the entire human race from the bondage of fear, sin, disease, and other discords. She had ever been a deep student of the Bible and was constantly searching for the cause of all things. When she made her great discovery of Christian Science she withdrew from society, and with the Bible as her only textbook devoted three years to research. The result of this study was that she gave to the world the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which ever since has been revolutionizing human thinking.

In order to be understood this textbook must be studied, as any textbook is studied. In answer to the question, "How can I progress most rapidly in the understanding of Christian Science?" Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 495): "Study thoroughly the letter and imbibe the spirit. Adhere to the divine Principle of Christian Science and follow the behests of God, abiding steadfastly in wisdom, Truth, and Love."

What would be thought of a student of engineering who would open a textbook to the Table of Contents and, after reading the headings of the various subjects to be studied, should turn the pages, casually glancing at the subject matter, and upon reaching the last page, close the book thinking that he knew all there is to know about engineering? One would scarcely trust him with the erection of any bridge or building. His lack of understanding would prevent him from even starting the work; and, until corrected, that lack would follow him in every phase of engineering he might consider.

With Mrs. Eddy's discovery of Christian Science began the growth of a student body which now reaches to the remotest parts of the globe and includes among its members men and women from all walks of life. As these students daily study the Lesson-Sermons appearing in the *Christian Science Quarterly* they do not find metaphysics a dry and irksome subject. Indeed, they look forward to this daily study with joyous anticipation of the good they will derive from it.

The study of the Christian Science textbook is not difficult. Its language is so simple that children readily grasp its meaning, and they apply what they have learned to the solution of their everyday problems. Jesus said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." A definition of the word "continue" is "persevere"; and a disciple is defined as a "student."

When the student realizes that in its widest sense education is the unfolding of the understanding of God and His perfect creation, spiritual and eternal, the false knowledge of the human senses is replaced by true knowledge, and he gains his freedom in the truth. With what scope of vision Mrs. Eddy has written on page 312 of Science and Health, "How true it is that whatever is learned through material sense must be lost because such so-called knowledge is reversed by the spiritual facts of being in Science"! It is well to heed and benefit by Paul's admonition to Timothy, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Mind." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

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The Shetland Shawl

As gray as mist, or white as foam,
Or brown as peats within the creel,
The wool comes through the carding-comb,
And then she winds it on her wheel;
For long and long she sits and spins
Until at last the whole is done,
And then she takes her knitting-pins
And casts on stitches one by one.

And there beneath her busy hands
Gossamer-like a pattern grows
Of lovely soft and silken strands
Linked up together, rows on rows,
Tracing the primitive design,
The plain work of the centre-ground,
The loose stitch of the border line,
And shell-shaped scalloping all round.

Who knows what dreams have helped to form
This web as airy-light and small,
What thoughts have made so cozy-warm
My little fleecy Shetland shawl!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

STOCKS SAG FURTHER IN DULL MARKET

Trading Comes Almost to a Standstill—Fractional Losses Sustained

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—Financial markets ended the week in a highly uncertain frame of mind today.

Trading in stocks came close to a standstill, and prices worked irregularly lower, although there was some stiffening toward the close, and losses in prominent issues were largely fractional. The bond market was dull, and there was some letup in the recent pressure against the rail obligations.

Indications that the MacDonald Government was reaching a crisis in England in its efforts to effect an economy program, was an unsettling influence, and there was talk in brokerage circles of a little selling of stocks for foreign account.

Reports from the Youngstown area indicated that steel output would be well maintained around recent levels next week, and might show a little upturn. A fresh flurry of gossip over the prospect of a 10 to 15 per cent cut in steel wages, however, has been interpreted in some quarters as indicating that executives look for only a mild seasonal upturn in the autumn. The autumn upturn in steel is less certain than the spring upturn.

Despite the better showing in rail bonds, which was not particularly convincing because of the extreme dullness of the market, rail shares were under moderate pressure. New York Central sold off nearly 2 points to a 10-year low on publication of its midyear balance sheet, showing a reduction of surplus of $12,000,000 since the first of the year and indicating the necessity of borrowing at the banks or new financing.

Oils Steadier

Exceptions to the heaviness of the carrier issues were Union Pacific and Chesapeake & Ohio, which advanced about a point. Losses of a point or so appeared in Baltimore & Ohio, New Haven, and Frisco. Nickel Plate lost 2, and Norfolk & Western declined 4 in a thin market.

The oil shares were steadier by further advances in crude oil and gasoline prices by various companies, but made no further important progress on the upside. Standard of California advanced more than a point on confirmation of reports that the merger with Standard of New Jersey was again being discussed, but then lost most of the advance, which had carried it out of line with New Jersey. A share-for-share exchange is generally looked for.

American Telephone, American Can, and U. S. Steel sold off a point or so, then recovered to close virtually unchanged. Net losses of a point or two were recorded, however, by Case, Eastman, Allied Chemical, Coca Cola, Sears Roebuck, and Johns-Manville. Air Reduction, on the other hand, advanced a point.

Foreign exchanges were narrowly irregular. Sterling cables eased only a shade, ruling at $4.85 15-16, on news indicating that a cabinet crisis may have arrived. The Argentine peso was again a little firmer.

Bonds Quiet

Quiet trading and narrow irregular changes characterized the bond market today.

Foreign obligations provided much of the limited turnover and an irregular decline was apparent among them. Uruguayan 6s, German Central Agricultural Bank 6s of October 1960, San Paulo 7s of 1940, and Norwegian 6s of 1944 made some of the larger losses, although sales of each of them were limited and small. Colombian 6s of October, 1961, dropped about 1½ points on relatively large sales. German 7s of 1949 were moderately active with fractional gains. Belgian 7s of 1956 strengthened also.

Railroad loans showed a recovering tendency, but trading in them was confined to sales in a few of the leading issues.

The First Liberty 3½s and the new Treasury 3⅛s of 1946-49 were the most active of the United States Government issues, most of which were dull. A lower trend developed among them, however, following the preliminary notice of the intention of the Treasury Department to float a new Government issue on or about Aug. 31.

Public utility and industrial loans provided even narrower fluctuations than the rail and foreign issues. Stock privilege bonds were generally lower but trading in them was concentrated in a few issues.

DIVIDENDS

Dominion Bank of Toronto declared a regular dividend of $3, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

Scott Paper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 16.

Armour & Co. of Delaware declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred of Armour & Co. of Delaware, and of $1.50 on the preferred stock of North American Provision Co., both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

Laclede Gas Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the common payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1. quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

Connecticut Electric Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 15.

New York Transit Company declared an extra dividend of 10 cents and a dividend of 15 cents. Three months ago similar dividends were paid. Six months ago a dividend of 25 cents was paid, prior to which the stock was on a $1.60 annual basis. Both dividends are payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 25.

RAILWAY STOCK OFFERED

An offering of almost a third of the entire capital stock of the Alleghany & Western Railway Co. is being made by Adams & Peck, priced at 130 and accrued dividends, to yield 5 per cent. Although not a new issue, this constitutes the largest guaranteed stock offering of the last two years, being 10,000 shares out of a total capitalization of 32,000 shares and representing the accumulation of holdings of various individuals. This road is leased by a subsidiary of the Baltimore & Ohio.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The New York Central Railroad Company reported that profit and loss surplus as of June 30 declined to $274,799,000, as compared with $296,167,417 on the corresponding date last year. Total assets were listed as $1,828,275,137 June 30 this year, compared with $1,797,170,084. Current assets were $93,181,110 and current liabilities $94,832,380, compared with $107,362,998 and $398,081,685, respectively, June 30, 1930.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 22	Last Aug. 21
52	13¼	..	Abitibi pf	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
23½	11¼	1	Adams Express	400	14⅜	14	14	14¼
32⅜	22½	2	Adams Millis	300	30	29½	30	30
33⅞	16½	1.40	Addressograph	100	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
11⅞	4	..	Advance Rumely	3100	5⅛	5	5⅛	..
109⅝	70¾	3	Air Reduction	2300	77¼	76¾	76⅞	76
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	3100	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
12¾	4⅛	..	Alleghany orp	500	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50⅛	16½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	17⅜	16⅛	16⅛	19
59	15	..	Allegh pf ww XL	700	18⅝	16	16	..
182¾	102¾	6§	Allied Chem	4300	111⅛	109½	110¾	112
129⅝	88⅝	5¶	Am Can	13600	92¼	91	91⅜	92
88	50	7	Am Car & F pf	30	56	56	56	..
48⅝	38¾	3¶	Am Chicle	100	44	44	44	43⅞
14½	5⅞	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
16	5⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
16	5⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	100	6	6	6	..
33⅛	18½	..	Am European	400	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
51⅜	21¼	..	Am & For Pow	5400	28¼	27⅛	27⅜	28⅛
10⅝	6¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
41⅝	18¼	3	Am Ice	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19
77¾	60	6	Am Ice pf	200	60⅛	60	60	..
26	9¼	..	Am International	300	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	14
30¾	13⅛	1	Am Locomotive	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
7	2	..	Am Mach & Met	100	4	4	4	4⅛
37⅜	14⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	200	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛
1⅜	½	..	Am Ship & Com	100	½	½	½	½
58½	24⅜	2	Am Smelt & Ref	400	30⅛	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
4½	⅝	..	Am Solvents & C	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
201⅜	156½	9	Am Tel & Tel	3900	170⅜	169⅛	170⅜	170⅜
80¾	40⅞	3	Am Wat W&E	200	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
11⅞	5¼	..	Am Woolen	200	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	8
40	20⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	35
43¼	18¾	1½	Anaconda Cop	2600	24¼	23⅞	24	24⅛
72	32	7	Armour Del pf	400	44½	41	41	..
4½	1½	..	Armour Ill A	1300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
28⅞	5¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	800	8¼	8	8	8⅛
29⅝	16¼	2½	Asso Dry Goods	200	19½	19⅜	19½	19¼
203⅜	132¾	10	Atchison T &SF	100	136⅜	136	136	136
23⅜	11⅛	1	Atl Refining	800	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
295½	101½	4§	Auburn Auto	2100	132⅞	130½	132⅞	134
2½	1	..	Auto Sales	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6⅛	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
			—B—					
87⅞	43½	5	Balt & Ohio	1500	45½	44¾	44¾	46
14½	5¾	..	Barnsdall A	300	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
6⅛	1¾	..	Belding Hem	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
25½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	1000	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛
46¼	31¼	2	Best & Co	100	39½	39½	39½	39¾
70⅝	34¼	2	Bethlehem Steel	2400	39	38⅜	39	39
43	20⅜	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	36⅜	36¼	36½	37⅛
76½	47	3¶	Borden	500	57⅜	57½	57⅜	58
3¾	1¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	200	3	3	3	..
22¾	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	1700	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
24½	15	2	Briggs & Strat	100	17	17	17	..
5¼	2	..	Brockway	500	2	2	2	2
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	500	58¾	58	58¾	59
129⅝	99	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	110¾
9½	3	..	Bruns Terminal	800	5⅛	4¾	4¾	5⅛
34⅞	12⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	13	13	13	13¼
5⅝	2½	..	Budd Mfg	200	4	4	4	4
32¼	19⅝	1	Burroughs Add	100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23½
104	70	7	Bush Term deb	60	85¼	85¼	85¼	86
20⅝	9	..	Buterick	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
69¾	23⅝	..	Byers	300	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	31½
			—C—					
11⅜	5	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅛
45	29⅞	3	Canada Dry	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅝
45⅜	21⅝	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1600	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	21¾
131½	51¼	6	Case Thresh	11000	61⅝	59¼	60⅝	61¼
52½	21⅛	3	Caterpillar Trac	700	22	21¼	21½	21½
6¼	2½	..	Century Ribbon	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
30⅛	14	1	Cerro de Pasco	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
23¼	7	..	Checker Cab Mfg	400	8½	8	8½	8
64⅛	27½	3	Chesapeak Corp	600	35⅛	35	35	35½
46½	27	2½	Ches & Ohio	3800	36¼	35⅞	36¼	35⅞
45½	25	4	Shi & Nwestern	200	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25½
35	15½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
65½	22½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	36	36	36	36¼
23	17	3	Chi Yellow Cab	90	17	17	17	17¼
33¾	14¼	..	Childs Company	100	16½	16½	16½	..
25¾	12½	1	Chrysler	6500	22⅜	22	22⅛	22¼
80¼	75	3½	Cleve & Pitts	40	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
170	133	7.50	Coca Cola	700	145¼	140	143	145¾
10¼	7½	..	Colonial Bea Oil	100	9	9	9	8¾
45⅞	20⅝	2§	Columbia Gas	8000	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	29⅝
11⅛	6	.56	Col Graph Ct	300	7½	7¼	7⅜	7½
111⅝	55	5¶	Columbian Carb	1000	69½	69¼	69¾	70
25	20	1¾	Comm Cred pf	20	25	25	25	24¾
35⅞	30⅜	3	Comm Cred A	100	34	34	34	34
25½	21½	2	Comm Cred pf B	20	25	25	25	25
34	20	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	24	24	24	24¾
21¼	10¾	1	Comm Solvents	2500	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	17
12	6⅞	.40	Comwlth & So	1900	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
100⅜	90	6	Comwlth&S pf	800	96½	96⅜	96½	96
14¾	6⅞	..	Congoleum Nairn	1400	14	13⅜	14	13⅞
15	3¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	7¾
109⅝	82⅛	4	Consol Gas	7500	92¾	92	92⅜	92½
42½	25	6	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	29½	29½	29½	29
8½	3	..	Container A	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
3	1	..	Container B	100	1	1	1	1
30	9¼	..	Cont Baking A	700	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	13
3⅜	1¼	..	Cont Baking B	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking pf	100	57¾	57¾	57¾	..
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Can	1800	47	46¼	46⅜	47
16⅞	8⅛	1	Cont Dia Fibre	300	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
4½	2¼	..	Cont Motors	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
12	5	..	Cont Oil	2500	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10¼
12	3	..	Cont Shares	100	3	3	3	3
86⅝	55⅜	3¶	Corn Products	1200	65¼	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
18	6¼	..	Coty	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
63	30⅜	..	Crucible Steel	400	39¾	39	39¾	..
1½	⅛	..	Cuban Dom S	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
100	67	4	Curtis Publishing	400	68	67¼	68	68¼
5⅞	2⅛	..	Curtis-Wright	900	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
8½	3	..	Curtis-Wright A	200	4⅛	4	4⅛	4⅛
112	100	7	Cushman 7%	20	108½	108½	108½	..
			—D—					
23	9⅝	..	Davison Chem	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅛
157¼	107½	9	Del & Hudson	100	112	112	112	113
45¾	11⅝	..	Denver R G pf	200	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
21¼	17¼	1.25	Douglas Air	700	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
107	71	4¶	Du Pont de Nem	9500	84	83¼	83⅞	84⅛
124¼	118¾	6	Du Pont deb	500	123½	123	123	124¼
			—E—					
185¾	118	5¶	Eastman Kodak	1800	140	138⅜	139⅛	141
21⅞	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	1000	14	13⅞	14	14
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	40¼	39⅞	40⅛	40⅜
110	106	7	Elec Auto L pf	10	106	106	106	106
4½	2	..	Elec Boat	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9⅞	7	..	Elec & Mas wi	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
60¾	30⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	6500	39⅜	38⅜	38¾	39⅜
108⅛	92⅜	7	Elec Pow & L pf	200	100½	100½	100½	..
98¼	80	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	85½	85¼	85¼	..
			—F—					
35⅜	27	2½	Equitable Off Blg	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	..
39¾	13½	..	Erie RR	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	18⅛
25	15⅜	1½	Exchange Buffet	100	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	..
109⅞	67	7	Fairbanks M pf	40	67	67	67	68
15½	4½	..	Fed Screw W	100	5½	5½	5½	..
63	41	2½	First Nat Stores	100	59	59	59	59½
64½	20¼	2	Foster-Wheeler	2000	22	21⅜	22	22
32½	20½	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	200	27½	27½	27½	27⅞
38⅜	11⅜	2½	Fox Film A	600	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
			—G—					
2⅜	½	..	Gardner Motor	100	½	½	½	..
47	15¼	2	Gen Asphalt	200	21½	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛
25⅜	17⅛	2	Gen Baking	200	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21
13	3¼	..	Gen Cable	100	7	7	7	..
25½	9	..	Gen Cable A	100	15	15	15	15
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	1400	40⅜	40⅛	40¼	40⅜
12⅛	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
56	43	3	Gen Foods	1000	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	50⅛
8½	4⅛	.30	Gen Gas & E A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
80	35	3	Gen Mills	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
100	96	6	Gen Mills pf	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	99⅛
48	31⅛	3	Gen Motors	4700	36	35¾	35⅞	36
23	8⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
9½	2⅜	..	Gen Realty	500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3
74⅛	27	3	Gen Rlty pf ww	600	27½	27	27	28
57⅜	29	3	Gen Refractories	100	34	34	34	34
15½	1⅞	..	Gen Thea Equip	1800	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2½
38¾	18⅜	..	Gillette Saf Raz	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
16⅛	7¾	..	Glidden	200	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
82	48	7	Glidden ppf	20	80	80	80	80
9⅞	4	..	Gobel (Adolf)	300	7	7	7	..
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	400	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
20⅞	8¼	..	Goodrich	400	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½
52¾	30⅝	3	Goodyear	400	40	39¾	39¾	39⅞
22⅜	10	1	Granby	400	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	..
25½	13	1§	Grand-Sil Ctores	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
39⅞	25¾	1	Grant (WT)	200	39	38½	39	39
69¾	35	3	Great Nor pf	200	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	35⅝
6¾	2⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	700	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
27¼	12⅛	..	Gulf Mobile & N	200	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	..
			—H—					
9¾	4½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
103¾	83⅛	5	Hershey Choc	400	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
19⅛	5⅜	..	Hollander	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
9¾	4¼	..	Houdaille Her B	200	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
68½	27	..	Houston Oil	400	43	42¾	43	42¼
14⅛	6	..	Houston Oil new	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
29½	13	2	Howe Sound	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	300	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
13⅛	5¾	..	Hupp Motors	100	7	7	7	6⅞
			—I—					
4⅝	2	..	Indian Refining	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
86	21½	4	Indus Rayon	600	32⅝	32¼	32½	33
12¾	9⅛	..	Insuranshare Del	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
9⅞	5¾	.40	Insuranshare Md	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
34	19½	..	Interboro Rap T	200	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20¾
179¾	117	6¶	Int Business M	200	146	144	144	142
12⅜	6¾	.50	Int Carriers	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
4	1¼	..	Int Combusion	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
60½	36⅝	2½	Int Harvester	200	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	37⅞
143½	131	7	Int Harvester pf	200	135	135	135	..
31	16¾	2b	Int Hydroelec	200	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	23⅝
73¼	47	4	Int Match pf	400	50	47¼	50	47⅛
20⅛	9½	.40	Int Nickel	1800	13⅛	12⅞	13	13⅛
10¼	3¾	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
4½	1¾	..	Int Pap&Pow C	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
69½	54	6	Int Pr Ink pf	70	60	60	60	..
54	46¼	3	Int Shoe	300	47⅞	47½	47½	48
38¾	18¾	2	Int Tel & Tel	1900	28¼	27¾	28	28¼
80¾	40⅞	3	Johns Manville	1400	50⅛	49¼	49⅞	50⅛
123⅝	116¼	7	Jones & McL'ghlin pf	40	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	..
			—K—					
45	24	2	Kan C & South	100	24	24	24	..
64	40	4	Kan C & So pf	200	46½	46⅛	46⅛	..
18	12	1	Kaufmann D St	300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
24¾	10½	1	Kayser (J) & Co	300	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
3½	1⅜	..	Kelly-Springfield	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
15⅝	8⅝	..	Kelvinator Corp	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
80	20	6	Kendall Co pf	100	55	55	55	..
31⅛	14⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	4000	17¼	17	17⅛	17⅛
27⅞	16⅛	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	4900	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞
35⅝	18	1	Kroger Groc & B	1700	31½	31	31½	31
			—L—					
69⅞	45⅞	3	Lehman Corp	400	52½	52⅛	52⅛	52⅞
63⅛	36⅜	3	Loew's Inc	1100	47⅛	46⅞	47⅛	47¼
6⅛	2¾	..	Lofe Inc	300	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
35⅝	25	1¾	Louisville G&E A	200	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30½
			—M—					
36	23	2½	McCall Corp	400	31	31	31	..
103½	71⅜	4¶	McKeesport Tin	400	71¼	71¼	71¼	72
10½	4⅛	..	McLellan Stores	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
106⅛	66¼	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	300	79⅛	79	79⅛	79
4¾	1⅛	..	Mallinson	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2⅜
61	40¼	7	Man Elv gtd	10	50	50	50	..
39	25	..	Man Elv mg	1300	27⅜	25	25	26⅛
12	7⅛	1	Man Shirt	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
24¼	18⅛	1.20	Marin Mid	200	20	20	20	19⅛
10	2	..	Marmon Motor	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞
31½	17⅜	2	Mathieson Alkali	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	23
34	22¼	2	Melville Shoe	100	27	27	27	27
10⅝	4½	..	Miami Cop	100	6	6	6	6
31½	13⅜	3	Midland Steel	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14½
¾	⅜	..	Min & StL	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
42⅜	14	..	Mo Pacific	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜
39	18⅛	1¾	Monsanto Chem	100	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	28
29¼	15⅜	..	Montgom Ward	8900	21	20⅛	20⅞	21⅛
36⅞	8⅜	..	Mullins Body	400	29½	29	29	29½
72⅝	36	7	Mullins pf	100	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	59⅛
18⅝	6⅛	..	Murray Body	200	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9½
			—N—					
40⅞	20	4	Nash Motors	200	25	24⅞	25	25⅛
10¾	4⅜	..	Nat Acme	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	3¼	..	Nat Bellas Hess	200	6	5⅞	5⅞	6
83⅝	55½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	200	59	58½	59	59
39⅝	18⅜	..	Nat Cash Reg	200	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛
50⅜	26⅜	2.60	Nat Dairy Prod	200	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝
44⅛	20¼	1	Nat Pow & Lt	400	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
132¼	68¼	6	NY Central	8000	69⅛	68¼	68⅞	70
38	25	..	NY Chi & StL	100	25	25	25	..
94	30⅛	..	NY C C & StL pf	100	33¼	33⅜	33¼	..
94⅛	53	6	NY NH & H	2100	55⅛	54	54	55⅜
119⅝	100⅛	7	NY NH & H pf	100	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104½
29½	15⅜	..	Noranda M	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
217	139	10¶	Norfolk & West	100	162	162	162	166
90¼	56¾	10a	North American	300	67⅜	66⅜	67⅜	67⅛
11	4⅜	..	No Am Aviation	200	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
90½	8	4	Northern Cent	40	89	89	89	..
60⅞	30½	5	Northern Pacific	200	33⅜	33¼	33¼	33⅜
			—O—					
19½	7	..	Ohio Oil	200	12	11¾	12	11½
6½	3⅜	..	Omnibus	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
			—P—					
54⅞	38	2	Pacific Gas&El	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
11⅞	5¼	.40	Packard Motor	600	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
4⅛	1½	..	Panhandle P & R	100	2½	2½	2½	2
50¼	19⅝	2½	Paramount Pub	2300	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞
2⅞	1	..	Pathe Exchange	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
4⅝	2⅜	..	Peerless Motor	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
5½	1⅜	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
44¾	28¾	2.40	Penney (JC)	1400	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	42¾
64	39⅛	3	Pennsylvania RR	1500	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	39⅞
250	183¼	8	Peoples GasLt&C	200	196¼	194	196¼	194½
10⅞	6	1	Petroleum	200	9	8⅞	9	9
25⅜	11	1	Phelps Dodge	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
52	44¾	7	Phillips Jones pf	13	46	46	46	46
16⅝	4¾	..	Phillips Pet	100	9⅛	9	9¼	9
3⅜	1	..	Pierce Pet	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
163	155¼	7	Pitts FW & C pf	10	156⅜	156⅜	156⅜	..
20⅝	6½	..	Prairie Oil & Gas	200	12	12	12	12⅛
26½	14⅝	3¶	Prairie Pipe Line	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
7⅛	2¾	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
71¼	56	2.40	Procter & Gam	100	63½	63½	63½	63¾
98½	72	3.40	Public Service	200	80	79⅝	79⅝	80
102½	95	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	101½	101½	101½	101⅜
58½	28	4	Pullman	200	30	29⅜	29¾	29⅞
2	½	..	Punta Alegre Sug	500	½	½	½	..
11⅛	5⅛	..	Pure Oil	200	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8
101⅞	66⅝	8	Pure Oil pf	50	84	83¾	84	85¾
			—R—					
27½	12	..	Radio Corp Amer	2000	19⅝	19¼	19½	19¾
60	31½	5	Radio pf B	100	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44½
24½	11¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	200	14¼	14⅛	14⅜	14½
30⅞	5	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
19¾	5⅛	..	Remington Rand	500	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
10⅛	5	.40	Reo Motors	300	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
25⅝	10	..	Republic I & S	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
22⅜	11	1.43	Reynolds Metal	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
18¼	3⅛	..	Rio Grande Oil	200	5	4⅞	5	5
			—S—					
69½	38⅝	5	Safeway Stores	400	66⅜	65½	65⅝	65½
108½	98	7	Safeway S 7%	30	107½	107½	107½	..
30⅝	14¼	1	St Joseph Lead	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
62¾	9	..	StL & SF	300	15½	15⅛	15½	..
76	15½	6	StL & SF pf	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	..
1⅜	⅜	..	Seaboard Air L	100	½	½	½	⅝
28¾	10⅝	..	Seaboard Ill N	400	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅞
63¼	44⅞	2½‡	Sears Roebuck	1000	55⅞	55½	55¾	56⅜
11¾	4⅛	..	Servel Inc	400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8½
10¼	4½	..	Shell Union Oil	300	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
23¾	10⅝	..	Simmons	300	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
15⅞	6¼	..	Sinclair	500	11⅛	11⅛	11½	11⅝
12⅞	3⅛	..	Skelly Oil	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅝
62	10	6	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
30	12⅛	..	Sloss Sheffield	100	12½	12½	12½	..
21	17⅜	1.60	Socony Vac	1800	19⅝	18¾	19⅜	18⅞
54½	36	2	So Calif Edison	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	42⅞
109½	67¼	6	Southern Pacific	400	73½	72½	73	73½
17½	7⅛	..	So P Rico Sugar	200	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
112½	96½	8	So P R Sug pf	10	110½	110½	110½	110
65⅞	25⅝	4	Southern Ry	1000	25¾	25⅜	25½	26⅛
36	20	2	Spalding & Bros	100	22	22	22	..
13⅝	6	1	Sparks Withing	100	7½	7½	7½	..
20½	14⅞	1.20	Stand Brands	5700	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	18¼
88⅝	55⅛	3.50	Stand Gas & El	300	62⅛	62	62	62¾
64⅞	56	4	Stand G&E pf	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	..
51¾	31⅛	2.50§	Stand Oil Calif	1800	41½	40	40⅜	40⅛
105¼	99⅞	5	Stand Oil Exports pf	400	104⅜	104½	104⅜	..
52½	30⅜	1¶	Stand Oil NJ	7700	40½	40	40⅜	40
26	13⅞	1.60	Stand Oil NY	1800	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	19⅛
34¼	16⅛	2¶	Starrett Co	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	..
9¾	5	1.20	Sterling pf	100	6	5½	5½	6
21⅞	8	..	Stewart Warner	300	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
54½	25½	3	Stone & Webster	400	28¾	28⅜	28½	28¾
26	14⅛	1.20	Studebaker	400	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	16½
1⅜	⅝	..	Superior Oil	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15¾	11⅞	1	Sweets Co Amer	100	15	15	15	15¼
			—T—					
36¼	18	2	Texas Co	1300	26½	25⅞	26⅛	26¼
55¾	29⅛	3	Texas Gulf Sul	1300	34	33⅝	33⅝	34⅛
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	5	5	5	5
17⅞	7½	..	Texas & P Land	800	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
22	9¼	1.60	Thatcher Mfg	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9
41	33¾	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	100	34	34	34	34⅞
27	16	1.10	Third Nat Inv	100	23	23	23	23
35	15¼	1	Thompson	100	18	18	18	17½
9	4	..	Tide Water Asso	1300	8	7¾	7¾	7⅝
59	28½	2	Timken Roller	300	31⅜	31½	31½	32
18	6⅜	.40	Transamerica	300	7¼	7	7⅛	7¼
17½	7⅞	1	Transue & Wil	100	9	9	9	..
94¼	90½	6	Tri Cont pf	100	90½	90½	90½	91
10	3¾	..	Truax Traer Coal	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
			—U—					
21¾	9½	1.60	Ulen & Co	100	10½	10½	10½	10¼
72	43½	2.60	Union Carbide	800	49¾	49⅜	49½	50
26⅝	14	2§	Union Oil Calif	300	17⅝	17	17⅝	17½
205⅛	136	10	Union Pacific	300	141¼	141	141	140
25⅛	20	1.60	Union Tank Car	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
38⅞	20⅞	..	United Air & Tr	1200	27½	27	27⅛	27⅜
61¼	46	3	United A&T pf	100	59	59	59	59
27½	10	..	United Am Bosch	100	10	10	10	..
31¼	16⅛	.75	United Corp	2000	22	21⅞	21⅞	22
52⅛	44¾	3	United Corp pf	100	51	51	51	50⅜
37½	25⅜	1.20	United Gas Im	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
12⅜	5⅞	..	US Hoffman M	100	10	10	10	..
77⅜	24⅜	..	US Indus Alco	400	32½	31½	32⅛	31⅞
86½	69½	7	US Leather ppf	100	85½	85½	85½	..
20¼	17¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	500	18	18	18	..
20⅜	18⅛	..	US Rubber	300	13¼	13	13¼	13¼
36⅛	17	..	US Rubber 1pf	100	23	23	23	24
47	40	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	39	39	39	39½
152¾	83⅛	4	US Steel	14500	87⅜	87	87½	87¾
31	19½	2	Utilities P&Lt A	500	22¾	22½	22¾	22¾
			—V—					
76¾	23⅛	..	Vanadium	300	27	26½	26⅝	27
3¼	1	..	Va-Caro Chem	100	1½	1½	1½	..
109	98¼	6	Va El & Pow pf	10	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
71⅜	38½	4	Vulcan Detin	60	48	47	47	48½
			—W—					
26	8	..	Wabash RR	100	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9
27⅞	21	1.50	Waldorf System	200	26⅜	25⅜	26⅜	25¾
15	5	..	Walworth	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
20⅜	4¾	..	Warner Bros A	400	8¼	8	8⅛	8⅛
46⅜	14½	2	Warren Bros	100	19	19	19	19
112	102½	7	W Penn El 7%	50	107¾	106½	107¾	..
19⅜	9	..	Westn Maryland	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
31⅜	10⅛	..	Westn Pac pf	300	13¼	11	11	..
150⅜	96⅛	8	Westn Union	100	111½	111½	111½	112
36⅛	20	2	Westing Air Br	300	24	24	24	..
107⅜	54¼	4	Westing Elec	1600	63¼	62	62⅝	63
70	60	..	Wheeling Stl pf	100	60	60	60	..
9⅜	3½	..	Wilcox Oil & G	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
8	3⅜	..	Willys-Overland	200	3⅜	3¾	3¾	3⅞
10¾	4⅛	..	Wilson & Co A	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
72⅝	54⅜	2.40	Woolworth	800	70½	69½	70¼	70¼
106⅞	37⅛	..	Worthington Pmp	600	44⅜	43½	43⅜	45
			—Y—					
15⅛	5⅜	..	Yellow Truck	500	8⅛	7¾	7¾	7⅝
76	40⅛	..	Yellow Truck pf	100	40	40	40	..
29	14½	3	Young Sp & Wire	100	17	17	17	17⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1930. eLast payment.

SATEENS FEATURE TRADING IN FALL RIVER CLOTH MART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 22—Trading in sateens featured the local cloth market this week, with a fair volume of business being done in the 4:37s and 4:70s, although at slight price concessions. These more popular styles of sateens are today reported scarce here, a result of production curtailment during the summer as well as sales.

Odd lots of wide and narrow print cloths and several 36-inch styles sold fairly regularly throughout the week, but individual orders were small as the business was chiefly of a filling-in nature.

Little demand has prevailed for marquisettes during the last 10 days. Inquiry has been heavy for pongees, but with little business developing in this field local mill men are of the opinion that prospective buyers of such goods are merely feeling out the market.

With the exception of concessions on sateens, prices have held firm. Today's quotations on standard goods are as follows: 39-in., 56x44s, 4¾c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3⅜c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2⅛c.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT EARNINGS DECLINE FOR YEAR

American Power & Light Company and subsidiaries report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1931, balance of earnings for dividends, after all charges, including interest, depreciation and minority interest, of $15,739,526, equivalent after preferred dividends to $2.47 a share on 2,950,306 common shares outstanding at the end of the period.

This compares with earnings after similar charges in the preceding 12 months of $18,879,608, equal after preferred dividends to $4.24 a share on 2,581,101 common shares.

Operating revenues in the 12 months' period to June 30 totaled $85,337,092, compared with $88,168,965 in the preceding 12 months. Surplus after preferred and common cash dividends and common stock dividends on the common stock, exclusive of extra stock dividends, was $3,224,998, compared with $7,362,111 in the preceding 12 months.

LIGHT INDUSTRIES LOGICAL LEADERS

People who were surprised at the recent strength of stocks in the face of continued dullness in steel making and in the construction industries may also be surprised to know that these conditions indicate that we are getting back to something like the old normal working out of the business cycle that used to prevail before the World War, according to Poor's Weekly Stock Market Bulletin.

"In the old days, many economists considered that the heavy industries should not be expected to be outstanding participants in the early stages of the general upward movement. On the contrary, it was generally expected that the lighter industries would lead the way.

"Thus, at the present time, the improvement that has already taken place in cotton goods, woolen and worsted textiles, silks, shoes, and automobile tires may be regarded as marking the first stages of a general business improvement whose steps usually worked out in more or less orderly succession before the World War."

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Perhaps the most encouraging comment possible on the week's events is the larger degree of selectivity evident in the stock market. Day to day changes are small, but comparison of current prices with those of a month ago show sizable variations. Fluctuations appear on a sane basis. While showing a steady resistance to decline on further unfavorable news, there is a strong speculative demand where there are definite indications of betterment. The base for seasonal rally is now constructed, but the movement must await and be sustained by definite news of improvement.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: Coming weeks should display evidences of at least a seasonal improvement in business and because of the present low level of securities prices, we believe that excellent opportunities are offered for the purchase of oil, merchandising and chemical stocks.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The oil stocks have shown their ability to respond to a situation which presents an improved outlook. We believe that it is but a matter of time when other sections of the list will show similar response as improving business in one line after another becomes evident.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: We would await signs of resistance before making additional purchases.

Livingston & Co., New York: Bear operators were active yesterday and are not likely to stop their attempts to depress prices immediately.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Aside from day-to-day market fluctuations and barring unexpected developments of an unfavorable nature, the factor of seasonal trade activity and the technical situation support the theory that a period of improvement in the market is ahead, and reactions in the immediate future should meet with strong enough buying to maintain the general trend toward higher levels.

E. F. Hutton & Co., New York: Basing our opinion on appearances rather than fundamentals, we think it best to give the market the benefit of the doubt, and regard the chances for extension of a seasonal rally favorabl[illegible] less a change in the action of the market itself cancels out the good performance it has given to date.

Halle & Stieglitz, New York: A continuation of the reaction today would be an immediate signal that constructive leadership has not the strength to continue its recent efforts. Also a mild struggling rally today would have about the same significance.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: Indications are that the fall recovery in business will not exceed seasonal proportions due to the curtailed purchasing power of the farmer and the railroads. A material rise in security prices is, therefore, improbable. Nevertheless, trade indices will undoubtedly show some improvement in coming weeks, and the technical position of the market is sufficiently strong to justify a moderate rise. Chain store and utility issues appear to be in the best position to reflect the anticipated business betterment.

NEHI CORP. EARNINGS

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Nehi Corporation reports for six months ended June 30 net earnings of $147,006 after charges, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividend requirements on the $5.25 first preferred and $8 on the convertible preferred to 29 cents a share on 142,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $196,621 or 64 cents a share on the common in the first half of 1930. Current assets June 30 were $1,086,230 and current liabilities $217,879.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS, INC.

Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., reports for year ended June 30 net earnings of $1,979,398 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $3.60 a share on 549,223 no-par shares, compared with $2,325,197 or $4.03 a share in the preceding fiscal year.

Reviews Cheerful On Business Trend

BUSINESS is beginning to feel the effects of the approach of fall, according to the weekly trade reviews appearing today. Conditions in industry are reported as generally more encouraging.

Special retail sales are still being held, Bradstreet's says, and indications are that stocks of merchandise have been reduced to low levels. In the wholesale and jobbing trade interest in merchandise for fall is reflected in orders for later delivery.

Clothing manufacture is reported on the increase.

Dun's review states that gains in sales volume are particularly noticeable in the southwestern United States and on the Pacific coast, while New England distribution of goods has been maintained in the good volume recorded the last few weeks.

RAYBESTOS BUSINESS SHOWING IMPROVED TENDENCY THIS YEAR

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., for the six months ended June 30 shows consolidated net income of $580,179, after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to 86 cents a share on the 676,012 shares of common, compared with $825,499, or $1.22 a share on 675,007 shares, in the first half of 1930.

The company states that business has maintained a consistent upward trend during the current year. Operations in the second quarter showed a substantial improvement over the first quarter of the year, while business so far in August has run at a rate in advance of July which in turn exceeded June.

Net earnings of 86 cents a share in the first half of the year compared with net profits of 49 cents a share in the last half of 1930.

Cash and marketable securities on hand as of July 31 totaled $3,355,000, compared with $3,221,000 on Dec. 31, 1930. Current assets at the end of July totaled $8,266,000 and current liabilities were $553,000, or a ratio of 15 to 1. Of the current liabilities, $91,000 represented reserve for federal taxes and $90,000 represented accrued wages and salaries.

June quarter's net income was equal to 50 cents a share on the 676,012 shares, compared with 35 cents in the previous quarter and 55 cents in the June, 1930, quarter.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO. SHOWS NET GREATLY REDUCED FOR YEAR

Julius Kayser & Co. reports for the year ended June 30 net of $507,360 after depreciation, interest, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after employees' preferred dividends to 99 cents a share on 473,420 no-par shares of common, compared with $1,410,607 or $2.83 a share on 478,120 common shares in the preceding fiscal year before adjustment of raw silk at market value, charged directly against surplus account.

	1931	1930	1929
Net sales	$20,720,397	$26,018,610	$28,659,267
Net	1,172,523	2,128,210	3,803,710
Sur af chg	507,360	†1,410,607	2,810,286
*Pfd divs	34,502	55,945	46,660
Com divs	1,011,907	1,924,216	1,456,385
Deficit	539,049	569,554	‡1,307,223

*Employees' preferred stock. †Before adjustment of raw silk to market value. ‡Surplus.

STARRETT EARNINGS SHOW BETTER TREND

L. S. Starrett Company, manufacturer of precision tools, reports for the six months ended June 30, 1931, net profits after all charges, including taxes and depreciation of $97,426, equivalent after preferred dividends, to 54 cents a share on 146,699 common shares outstanding at the close of the period.

This compares with net in the preceding six months of $84,148, equivalent to 45 cents a share on 148,699 common shares.

For the year ended June 30, 1931, net profits were $181,574, equivalent after preferred dividends to $1 a share on 146,699 common shares. This compares with $694,734, or $4.43 a share on 148,699 common shares in the preceding 12 months.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	6.72	6.73	6.72	6.73	6.57
October	6.83	6.89	6.73	6.87	6.71
December	7.01	7.10	6.96	7.08	6.92
January	7.11	7.19	7.06	7.18	7.01
March	7.30	7.38	7.23	7.35	7.22
May	7.50	7.55	7.42	7.56	7.39

Spots 6.85, up 25 points. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	6.56	6.61	6.56	6.61	6.45
October	6.81	6.88	6.75	6.86	6.70
December	7.00	7.10	6.96	7.08	6.91
January	7.11	7.19	7.10	7.19	7.02
March	7.29	7.37	7.25	7.37	7.21
May	7.45	7.54	7.41	7.54	7.37

Tone at close quiet.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
September	3.96	4.01	3.96	4.01	3.69
October	3.61	3.66	3.61	3.66	3.61
December	3.69	3.72	3.69	3.72	3.67
January	3.71	3.77	3.71	3.77	3.72
March	3.81	3.87	3.81	3.87	3.82
May	3.90	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90

Spots 3.74, up 4 points. Tone at close quiet. Sales, 2000; (American), 600.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Prev Close
September	72.00	74.50b	73.00b
October	73.00	73.00b	73.00b
November	73.00	73.00b	73.00b
December	73.00	73.00b	72.80b
January	73.00	73.50b	72.60b
February	72.40	72.50	72.30
March	72.40	72.00	72.30
April	72.00	72.00	72.30

b—Bid. Tone at close irregular.

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT

Net income of Kansas City Power & Light Company for the 12 months ended July 31 was $4,382,014 after interest, federal taxes, depreciation, etc., or $109.20 a share on the 40,000 shares of $6 first preferred, series B stock, compared with $4,000,814, or $100.02 a share on the preferred series B stock, for the 12 months ended July 31, 1930. The common stock is all owned by the Kansas City Power Securities Corporation and the Continental Gas & Electric Corporation.

TANK CAR GAS PRICE RAISED

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22—Atlantic Refining Company has advanced gasoline in tank cars at its Philadelphia refinery to 5½ cents a gallon from 5¼.

GERMAN WOOL IMPORTS INCREASE

German wool imports for the first six months of 1931 totaled 33,000,000 pounds above a year ago at 232,000,000, reports the Department of Agriculture.

INLAND STEEL NET EARNINGS

Second Quarter Profit Exceeds That of First Period

Inland Steel Company's results for the first half year offer some explanation for the reputation it enjoys as a revenue producer.

Improving on the first-quarter net of $633,873 after interest, depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to 52 cents a share on 1,200,000 shares, Inland reported net of $772,757 after usual charges in the second quarter, or 64 cents a share, thereby covering requirements of 62½ cents for that period.

Earnings for the half-year were within 9 cents a share of the present dividend rate.

It is likely that this quarter's earnings will be below the June quarter results, because operations have declined materially and seasonal factors militate against any important improvement this month. Results for the quarter will depend to a great extent upon whether a fairly satisfactory fall buying movement develops in September.

Dividend Policy

The management always has attempted to shape its dividend policy for permanence, consequently there is every reason to believe that when the rate was reduced to $2.50 annually from $4 late in April it was expected that earnings soon would support that rate.

Moreover, the $2.50 basis annually was in effect regularly for five years prior to 1929, so that stockholders of long standing in effect are only sacrificing the larger dividend disbursements in 1929 and 1930, resulting from the unusually large demand for steel products which started late in 1928 and carried through early 1930.

Notwithstanding the likelihood that earnings this quarter will be below present dividend requirements, directors recently declared the 62½-cent quarterly rate, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 14.

The ability to report satisfactory earnings under present conditions reflects the easy adaptation of its mills to needs of the territory it serves. Located in the Chicago district with ingot capacity of about 2,000,000 tons annually, Inland can rotate its operations throughout the seasons, serving railroads, railroad equipment makers, automotive companies, and all type of construction companies with heavy and light products.

Diversity of Product

It has diversity of product without overlapping in size. It is geared consequently to obtain the greatest possible benefits in periods of low consumption as well as during more active periods. This probably accounts for its ability to avoid running into large deficits.

Assembling costs are low and principal markets are within a radius of about 100 miles. Capitalization in relation to ingot capacity remains small compared with the rest of the industry, despite the issuance early this year of $15,000,000 additional 4½ per cent bonds. This financing was arranged to reimburse the company for capital expenditures made and contemplated.

The construction program calls for a new sheet, plate and strip mill, which will add several thousand tons to annual capacity. This mill is expected to be completed by 1932.

In addition to $15,000,000 new bonds, Inland also has about $28,000,000 bonds outstanding, also bearing interest of 4½ per cent annually. There is no preferred, the $28,000,000 issue of bonds having been brought out in 1928 to redeem the then existing preferred and debentures.

In this respect Inland's policy differs from other large steel companies in that it provides for working capital through the issuance of bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest rather than through preferred stock at higher interest rates.

Inland's working capital at the close of 1930 totaled $26,104,000. Net profit for 1930 was $6,498,967, or $5.41 a share.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug. 22	Last Aug. 21
125	Am & Cont	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	12
20	Am Found	3	3	3	..
169	Am T&T	170⅜	169	170⅜	170½
100	Andes Pet	.11	.11	.11	.12
500	Arcadian	.5	.5	.5	.4
39	Bos El	94½	94½	94½	94
90	B&M pr pf	100	99⅞	99⅞	99¼
75	Bos Prov	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
200	Cl & Hec	6	6	6	6⅛
100	Cop Range	4½	4½	4½	..
6	E G&F pf	93	93	93	92½
5	E Mass pf	8½	8½	8½	..
80	First Nat S	59½	58⅞	59½	59⅞
200	Gen Capital	31½	31½	31½	..
25	Jenk Tel	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
30	Mass Util	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
35	Nat Ser	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5	NE Equity	25½	25½	25½	..
67	NE Tel	142	141½	142	142
100	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
205	Quincy Min	4¼	4	4	4½
100	Shawmut	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
55	Torrington	44	44	44	..
100	Uni Found	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
70	Uni Shoe	54¾	54¼	54¼	54½
55	Util Hyd	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
100	Venez H	75	75	75	..
64	Vt Mass Ry	118	118	118	118
15	Westfield	21	21	21	..

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORP. PROFIT

Columbia Pictures Corporation reports for the year ended June 27, 1931, net income of $560,869 after all charges and taxes. After deducting preferred dividends balance is equal to $3.09 a share on 164,098 common shares. This compares with net a year ago of $1,029,959, or $6.23 a share on 156,098 common shares after preferred dividends.

GASOLINE PRICE RISE

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of Ohio announced a one-cent increase in the price of gasoline in Ohio. The new prices in Cleveland are 16 cents for regular and 19 for high test, including a tax of four cents. This price is one cent less than in other Ohio cities.

INTER. SHOE EXPANSION

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22—International Shoe Company has completed arrangements for the erection of a new shoe factory at Windsor, Mo., to employ about 300 employees. This is the second announcement within a month regarding construction of additional factories. Recently the company completed negotiations for a new unit at Anna, Ill., on which work has already started.

ARGENTINE TRADE BALANCE

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Aug. 22 (By U. P.)—A favorable trade balance of 90,110,000 gold pesos up to the end of July this year is reported by the Ministry of Finance. Exports totaled 323,853,000 gold pesos, 2.7 per cent less than in the like period last year, and imports 233,743,000, which were 24.9 per cent less than in 1930. The gold peso is now worth approximately 64 cents.

Mortgage Money AT 6% in Boston and Vicinity

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BOSTON HOLDS THIRD PLACE AMONG CITIES AS WHOLSALE CENTER

With a total volume of wholesale business amounting to more than $2,250,000,000 a year, Boston takes rank as a distributing center for the nation's merchandise just after New York and Chicago.

This revelation of Boston as the third largest wholesale market of the country is a result of studies just completed by the Chamber's Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of reports on wholesale distribution issued as part of the 1930 Census of Distribution.

The rank of the first 10 cities of the country in volume of wholesale trade as compiled by the bureau is as follows:

New York	$15,596,537,067
Chicago	5,194,204,626
Boston	2,270,213,087
Philadelphia	2,155,363,623
San Francisco	1,579,456,811
Pittsburgh	1,469,142,938
St. Louis	1,356,400,748
Detroit	1,336,804,998
Los Angeles	1,240,596,468
Cleveland	974,474,391

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	1½%
Commercial paper	2½@3	2
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	1¼@1½	1¼@1½
Four to six months	1¼@1¾	1¼@1¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	27⅜c	27⅜c
Bar silver in London	12⅛d	12⅛d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 11½d

Acceptance Market

30 days	1 @ ⅞
60 days	1 @ ⅞
90 days	1 @ ⅞
4 months	1⅛@1
5 months	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	7½
Boston	2	Budapest	9
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	4½
New York	1½	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	3	Oslo	4
Richmond	3	Prague	5
San Francisco	2½	Paris	2
St. Louis	2½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	9
Athens	8	Rome	5½
Berlin	10	Stockholm	4
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85¹¹⁄₁₆	$4.85¾	$4.8665
Cables	4.85¹⁵⁄₁₆	4.86	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1395	.1394½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2372	.2370	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1407½	.1408	.1407
Cz'ch'vla—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2673½	.2674	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4034½	.4034	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1748	.1748	.1749
Norway—krone	.2674	.2674	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1123
Port'gal—escudo	.0445	.0445	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—peseta	.0884	.0884	.193
Sweden—krona	.2676	.2676	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1946	.1946	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177½	.0177½	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2387½	.2375	..
Shanghai—tael	.2975	.2287½	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.4937	.4938	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stiments—dol	.5625	.5628	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.2802	.2795	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0635	.1196
Chile—peso	.1200	.1200	.1218
Colombia—peso	.9665	.9665	.9737
Peru—pound	.2800	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4350	.4300	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99¾	.99⅞	1.00

*Par unsettled.

OIL MERGER DISCUSSED

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Standard Oil Company of California states: "Resuming discussions tentatively initiated more than two years ago, President W. C. Teagle of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and President K. R. Kingsbury of the Standard Oil Company of California, with certain of their associates, are now meeting at Lake Tahoe, California. The purpose of the meeting is to consider whether a mutually acceptable plan for the merger or consolidation of the two corporations can be reached."

COMMONWEALTH PETROLEUM CORP.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—The Chicago Curb Exchange temporarily suspended trading in the new common stock of Commonwealth Petroleum Corporation in view of the fact that officers of companies party to the proposed consolidation felt that dealings in the stock at this time would interfere with the orderly consummation of the merger. The stock was admitted to trading on a when-issued basis Thursday.

HARDWARE MARKET ACTIVITY IS QUIET

In most of the leading hardware markets throughout the country the customary midsummer lull continues to be in evidence, Hardware Age says in its weekly market summary.

In some districts, notably Cleveland and Boston, sales are ahead of the corresponding period of a year ago.

In southern market centers the recent government cotton report indicating an unusually large crop has caused enough concern to restrict current buying.

In most other sections the usual summer dullness is pronounced, and no improvement appears likely until the fall demand begins to register in September.

With stocks in both retail and wholesale establishments subnormally low, replenishment orders will doubtless account for a fairly good volume of business within the next 30 days.

Few retailers or jobbers are believed to have adequate stocks on hand to satisfy moderate consumer requirements for such lines as will soon be in seasonable demand.

A somewhat easier trend in prices has served to make buyers cautious in placing orders, which leads to forming the opinion that much fall buying will be delayed until the last minute.

The credit situation is fairly satisfactory.

EXCHANGE BUFFET CORP. INCOME

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Exchange Buffet Corporation reports for the quarter ended July 31 net earnings of $66,460 after depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent to 26 cents a share on 250,000 no-par shares, compared with $128,220 or 51 cents a share a year before.

COTTON SPINNING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have been operated during July at 86.3 per cent capacity, on a single shift basis, compared with 87.0 per cent in June this year and 67.4 per cent in July last year.

VULCAN DETINNING NET DOWN SOMEWHAT

Vulcan Detinning Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net income of $72,434 after depreciation, taxes, etc., compared with $75,768 in the June quarter of 1930. For the six months to June 30 net income was $151,698, compared with $186,213 in the first half of 1930.

Net income for the quarter ended June 30 is equal after dividends on the 17,996 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock outstanding at the end of the quarter to $1.27 a share on the 32,258 common shares, compared with $1.38 a common share in the preceding quarter and $1.22 a common share in the second quarter of 1930.

Net for the six months ended June 30 was equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.65 a common share, compared with $186,213, or $3.51 a common share, in the first half of 1930.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Approach of Fall Brings Signs of Gain—Europe Still in Spotlight

The attention of business leaders this week has been divided between developments bearing upon the European financial situation and the approach of the fall season in which trade and industry are expected to show some definite gains.

The news from Europe was featured by reports of confirmation of an 18-month international loan of $25,000,000 to Hungary, of an agreement to extend the $1,250,000,000 foreign credits held by Germany to mid-January, and of the Wiggin committee's approval of revision of German reparations.

President Hoover's appointment of W. S. Gifford, president of American Telephone & Telegraph Company to head a committee for unemployment relief, and the subsequent appointment of a large body of business and financial leaders to the committee encouraged the belief that an effective instrument to aid those who may be in need the coming winter was in the making.

In the United States the approach of fall is finding some reflection in ordering of fall merchandise. Some industries also have moved forward but others are marking time. Industrial sentiment seems more cheerful, however.

Industrial Indicators

Electric current output in the latest reported week was 2.9 per cent under the like period of last year. This decline was of the same proportions as that recorded for the previous week this year. Car loadings made an unfavorable showing in the last reported week.

The textile and shoe industries continue active. Woolen mills in Lawrence, Mass., are situated more favorably than in several years.

Operations in the steel industry gained two points the last several days. Output is now at 32 per cent of capacity. There are expectations of further improvement in the next month. Structural steel inquiry is reported as fair, and railroads have been showing some interest in equipment.

Automobile output is estimated at around 190,000 units for August. The summer recession in this industry has been smaller than was expected.

Signs of a pick-up in the motion picture business are noted by leaders in the amusement field. Box-office receipts are reported to have gained somewhat, and it is felt likely the industry has turned the corner.

Trends in Europe

Reports from Great Britain say business in that country has reflected the influence of the holiday season and of financial uncertainty. Cotton business was restricted because of declining markets. Wool textiles were quiet also, but sentiment was better than in the cotton lines, due to expectations of increasing demand in the next few weeks. A gain in exports of manufactured products brightened the picture somewhat.

Business in France shows little sign of improvement. Deflation of prices continues, but slowly. Wholesale prices now at 6 per cent. below the April peak but a wide spread between domestic and foreign prices still exist.

France's situation in regard to prices is complicated in an interesting manner by her strong financial position. For some time France has been receiving gold in huge quantities, the result, it is explained, of the natural tendency of gold to move to that point where it will yield most profit. French experts realize, however, that the inflow of gold which has further strengthened France's financial position has tended to keep prices in that country high and so has weakened the French position in the competitive markets of the world.

Leading Stock Markets

The New York stock market declined irregularly this week. Banking difficulties in the middle West contributed to the unsettlement of security prices early in the period. About mid-week there was a somewhat steadier tendency apparent but selling in Friday's session reduced prices materially, with various "averages" showing declines in the neighborhood of 3 points. Brokers' loans increased $14,000,000, the first gain since July 1.

Trading on the London exchange was quiet. Selling of British funds was a feature early in the week, the liquidation being induced in part by the possibility of a tax on fixed-income bearing securities. Political uncertainties caused some further easing of prices but at mid?week a turn for the better took place. Further improvement resulted from news that Stanley Baldwin had been recalled to London in connection with budget reform parleys.

The Paris market was rather slow but showed an upward tendency until Friday, when prices eased off slightly.

COMMODITY PRICES

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Today	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$.84¼	$.85	$1.08½
Corn, 2 yellow	.58½	.57	1.17¾
Oats, 2 white	.29½	.31½	.54¼
Flour	4.25	4.35	5.25
Beef, family	12.75	13.50	24.00
Pork	21.75	21.75	31.50
Lard	.0790	.0760	.1170
Cotton, mid-up	.0680	.0636	.1115
Zinc	.0380	.03525½	.0425
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19.76
Steel, bil Pitt.	29.00	29.00	31.00
Copper	.07½@7¾	.07¾	.11
Tin	.2535	.2580	.3970
Rubber	.0490	.0460	.0975
Sugar	.0475	.0475	.0435
Lead	.0440	.0440	.0550
Print cloth	.0325	.0325	.0437½

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $1,304,260,700 unchanged; total net demand deposits (average) $19,358,000 decrease; time deposits (average) $18,310,000 decrease; clearings week ended today $4,371,560,734; clearings week ended Aug 15 $4,214,035,997.

CHICAGO COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev
October	6.90	6.98	6.84	6.9[illegible]	[illegible]
December	7.12	7.17	7.05	7.15	7.01
January	7.22	7.26	7.16	7.25	7.1[illegible]
March	7.38	7.40	7.34	7.40	7.2[illegible]
May	7.54	7.57	7.52	7.57	7.44

Tone at close quiet.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	81⅛	81⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	56	55¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	53½	53
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	98	98
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	38	38
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	72½	71½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	95⅛	95
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	73	73
Amer Inter 5½s '49	83¾	83½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	102⅝	102½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	138½	138½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	107½	107¼
Amer T&T 5s '65	109¼	109
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111¼	111
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	102	102
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	17¾	17
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	66	66
Associated Oil 6s '35	103¼	103¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	95½	95
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	99¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	112	111¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	95½	95½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	95½	95½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '42	93⅝	93⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	80¼	80½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	95⅝	94½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	77	77
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	99½	99½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	103¼	103¼
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	90	90
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	101	101
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	93⅞	93⅞
Beech Creek RR 4s	101	100½
Belding Hem 6s '36	9	9
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	110½	110½
Ben Ind Loan 6s	97½	97
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	104	104
Boston & Maine 6s '67	92	92
Boston & NY 5s	82¼	82¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107¾	107¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100⅜	100⅜
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	110⅜	110⅜
Bur CR&N 5s	100	100
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	99⅞	99
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	92	92
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	26	21
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100⅜	100⅜
CanNat Ry 4½s '57	100⅜	100⅜
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	102½	102½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	101¼	101
Can North deb 6½s '46	119½	119½
Can Pacific deb 4s	81¾	81¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97	97
Can Pacific 4½s '60	96¾	96⅞
Can Pacific 5s '44	102⅞	102⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	101½	101
Cen Ill Elec & as 5s	98	98
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	96⅞	96⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	55	55
Ches Corp 5s '47	93½	93
Ches & O con 5s '39	107½	107
Ches & O 4½s '93	97½	97½
Ches & O RA 1st 4s '89	97	97
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	99	99
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	97	97
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	101½	101½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	106	106
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	25	25
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	63½	63¾
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	90½	90½
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	90½	90½
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	94¼	94¼
Chicago M HD&Pac adj 2000	18	18
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	48½	46
Chicago & Nw gen 4s sta '87	82½	81½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	74½	72½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	60	60
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv	74	74
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	105	105
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	84½	84½
Chicago R&P rfg 4s '34	80	78
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	70	70
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	60⅞	60¼
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	102½	102½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	85⅛	85⅛
Chile Copper 5s '47	82¾	82½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97¾	97¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	99	99
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	90	90
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50	50
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	97⅜	97
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	88	87¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	100¼	100
Columbia Gas & El 5s '52 May	99⅛	99⅛
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	16½	16
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	99½	99½
Com Credit Co 5½s '49	97¾	97¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	103⅜	103⅜
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	35¼	35⅛
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '49	107½	107½
Consum Pow ami 5s '52	106¼	106¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	99¼	99
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	90	90
Crown Zollerbach 6s ww '40	69	69
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	53½	53½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	66	66
Cuban Dom 7½s ct sts	7½	7½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106¾	103¼
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	101	100¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	45	45
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104½	104
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	103¼	103¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	107¾	107¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92½	92½
Dold Packing 6s '42	65	65
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	105	104⅝
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	20	20
Ep Ill Pa D 4½s '39	89½	89½
Ed Ill NY 5s	123	123
Eq Gas 5s	101¾	101
Erie R 1st gen 4s '95	67¼	67⅜
Erie RR ref 5s '67	87½	87
Erie RR gen 5s '75	67½	67
Erie Jer 6s	112	111
Fla East Coast 5s '74	16	16
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	15	12¾
Gen Mot Acc Corn 6s '37	103⅞	103⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	95	95
Gen Rly 6s	113	113
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	23½	22½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	91
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107⅝	107⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	113	113
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	98½	98¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	104¼	104
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	57½	52½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	87½	87½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	59	59
Hudson & Manhat 5s '57	72¼	72¼
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	66½	66½
Humble Oil 5s '37	103½	103¼
Ill Central 4s '53	64½	64½
Ill Central 4½s '53	67	67
Ill Central 6½s '36	99	99
Ill Central Cst L&NO 5s '63 A	71	71
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	94⅝	94⅝
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	75	75
Inter Match 5½s cv rcts '41	70	70½
Inter Match Corn 5s '47	74½	74½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68½	68
Inter Rap Tran 5s sts '66	66	66
Inter Rap Tran 6s '32	51	51
Int & G Nor 5s B '52	65¼	64¼
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	81	81
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	46½	45½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	73½	72½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	85	85
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	85½	84½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	80	80
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	70¼	70¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99¼	99½
Kings Co El 4s '49	81¾	81¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	21½	20
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98¼	98¼
Long Island 5s '34	101¾	101¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '60	55	55
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	106¾	106¾
Lou Cin Lex 4½s	100¼	100¼
L&N uni 4s '40	98¼	98
L&N 3s StL div '80	68¾	68¾
Met Ins 4s	60¾	60¾
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101½	101½
Metro Water 5½s '56	48	48
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104¼	104¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	103⅜	103⅜
Min StP & SSM 6½s	100	100
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	90¼	90¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	53¾	52¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	6	76
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	75¼	75¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	75¼	75¼
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	63¾	63¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105½	105½
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	80	80
Nat Acme Co 6s '42	94	94
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	102	101¾
Nat Steel 5s	91¼	91
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	107½	107⅜
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	93
N O T & M 5s B '54	58	58
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	82⅜	82⅜
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98¾	98¾
NYC&HR 4½s n	90¼	90¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	100¼	99⅞
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NY Chi &StL 4½s '78	55½	55
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	77	77
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115⅞	115⅞
NY N&H nc deb 4s '56	83½	83½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	88¼	86
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	110⅛	110¾
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	51	51
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	58	58
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	6	6
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	108	108
NY Tel 4s & W rfg 5s '37	76	75
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	111¼	111
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105⅞	105⅞
Norf Southern rfg A '61	21¾	21¾
Norf & W div 4s '44	100¼	100¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	40	40
North Am Co 5s '61	101¼	101¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '89	101¾	101¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104⅜	104⅜
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	63¼	63¼
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	90½	90½
Nor Pacific 3s C 2047	64½	63½
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	101⅛	101¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	105¼	105¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111½	111
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	108⅝	108⅝
Pac Tel &Tel rfg 5s '52	106	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	102
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	78¼	78
Pat & Pass Gas C 5s '49	107⅞	107½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	90¼	89⅝
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	99⅜	99⅜
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	97⅞	97⅞
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	91½	91½
Penn Railroad 5s '84	100⅛	100
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s	99⅝	99⅝
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '43	100⅜	100⅜
Pere Marquette 5s '56	80	80
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	65	63⅞
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103⅞	103⅜
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¾	98¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '49	61½	61½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101	101
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	98½	98½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	63¾	63¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99¾	99¾
Pure Oil 5½s '40	81½	81½
Purity Baking 5s '48	91	90¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	96½	96½
St Joseph Lead 5½s	94¼	94¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	54	53
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	43½	43
St Louis SW 1st 5s '50	47½	46
StP M&M con 4s '33	100	99⅝
StP M&M 4½s '33	101½	101⅝
StP M&M con 6s '33	104	104
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	104	104
Shell Pipe 5s '52	87	87
Sherr Union 5s '47	70⅝	70½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71½	71¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	66⅛	66¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94¾	94⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	96
Sinclair, Cru O 5½s '39	103½	103½
Sinclair Pipe L af 5s '42	102	102
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	65	64
Smith A O 6½s '32	102¾	102¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	96½	96½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '35	83⅜	83¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	85½	85½
Southern Pac 4½s '81	84½	84
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	95½	94½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	53¼	53
Southern Ry con 5s '94	103½	103½
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	85	84½
Southern Ry 5s StL div '51	91¾	89¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	101	100½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107	107
Ter RR Assc StL rfg 4s '53	93½	92½
Texas Corp 5s '44	95	94
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	53½	53½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	38	38
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102⅞	102½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	103	103
Union Pacific 4s '68	100¼	100
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95½	95½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	99½	99½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	68	68
Util Pow & Lt 5s '50 ww	67	66¾
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	73¾	72
Vanadium 5s	79	78¾
Virginia Ry 5s '62	102½	102½
Wabash RR 4½s '78	47¼	47¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	100	100
Wabash RR 5s B '76	90	90
Wabash RR 5½s '75	80	80
Walworth 6s '45	44½	44½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	54	53¾
Warren Bros 6s	82	81
West Shore 4s 2361	88½	86½
Western Electric 5s '44	105¾	105¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	66¼	66¼
Western Union 5s '51	104	104
Western Union 5½s '36	110⅝	110½
Western Union 5s '60	103⅝	103⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	85	85
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 w	102⅞	102⅜
White Sew Mach 6s '36 xw	30½	30½
White Sew Mach 6s '40 ww	36	36
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	93½	93½
Youngstown Steel 5s '78 A	97	97
Youngstown Sheet 5s B	97½	97

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last	Aug 22	Aug 21
3½s '47	102.12	102.8	102.9	102.10	
1st 4¼s '47	102.31	102.6	102.3	103	
4th 4¼s '38	104.29	104.27	104.27	104.27	
US 3½s '49	101.12	101.4	101.7	101.9	
US 3½s '43 Mar	102.23	102.18	102.18	102.23	
US 3½s '47	102.29	102.28	102.29	103.28	
US 3¼s '56	106.9	106.8	106.8	106.13	
US 3½s '43 June	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.24	
US 4s '54	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.7	
US 4¼s '52	112.3	112.3	112.9	112.13	

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 7s D '45	32½	32
Antwerp 5s '58	102	100¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	60½	60
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	67	67
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	67	66½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	68	67
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	68	68
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	68¼	66¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	66¾	66¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	66¾	66¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	69	67
	59	58
Australia 5s '55	77½	75
Austria (Gov) 7s '37	103	103
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94¾	94¾
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	101½	101½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	110¾	110½
Belgium (King) 7s '58	106¼	106¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	41	40½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	59½	59
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	53¾	52
Bogota (City) 8s '45	51	51
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	11¼	11
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	46	44⅝
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	45½	45
Brazil (US) 8s '41	53½	53
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	62½	62½
Bremen 7s '35	74¼	71⅜
Brisbane 5s '58	43	43
Budapest (City) 6s '62	50	48
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	45½	44
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	45	44¼
Buenos Aires 7½s '57	58	58
Bulgaria 7½s '68	61	61
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	44½	44½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	98¼	96½
Canada (Dom) 5s	107	107
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	42½	40
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	27	23½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	24¾	24¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	30½	30
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	29	28
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	30	28
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	28½	27½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	35	35
Chile (Rep) 6s '43	35½	28½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	43½	43
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	43½	43½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	43¾	42¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	44¾	44
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	43⅜	43½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99½	99¼
Copenhaben Tel 5s '54	98¼	98¼
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	41	40
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	107	107
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	98½	98½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅜	100⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¾	105¼
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	86	86
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	89½	89½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	89	88
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	89	89
Dresden 7s '45	71½	71½
Dutch Ei 6s '47	101½	101½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	41	40
Finland, 5½s '53	72	72
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	77	77
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	68	68
German 7s '49	88½	88
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	51¾	50½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	67	65½
Germ Con Ass 6½s 1st rcts	17½	16
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	75	78
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	59¾	59¼
Greek 6s '68	85¾	85⅞
Greek 7s '64	99	99
Hansa 6s '39 ww	62	62
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	62	62
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	82½	82½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	66	66
Irish Free State 5s '60	101½	101½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	98¾	98¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	99¼	99¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	91¼	91¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98½	98
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	68½	68½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	106½	106½
Jugoslavia 8s '56 '37	84	84
Karstadt 6s '43	33½	75¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	78½	78
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	81½	81¼
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	81½	81¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	17½	17½
Medellin 6½s '54	31	31
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81½	81½
New South Wales 5s '57	54½	54½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¼	105¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	62¼	62
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	104¾	104⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	101¾	101¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	94	94
Ost Pow Svc 5½s '50	77	77
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	94½	94½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99¾	99¾
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	101	101
Oslo (City) 6s '55	100⅝	100⅝
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97½	97½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	21	21
Peru (Gov) 8s '60	16	16
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	15	15
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	65	64½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	74	73½
Prague (City) 7½s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Prussia 6½s '51	55	55
Prussia 6s '52	51⅝	51½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	61	61
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	77	77
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	57½	57½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8½s '53	22	22½
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	27½	27½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	25¼	25
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84½	84½
Royal Dutch 4½s '48 ww	96¾	96¾
Rumania 7s '59	71¾	71½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	28	27
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	55¼	55
Saxon State 6½s '46	55	55
Saxon (State) 7s '45	104½	104½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	65¾	65¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	73½	73½
Siemens 6½s '51	83½	83½
Silesia Elec corp 6½s '46	53½	53½
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	46	44½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	103¾	103¼
Swiss Government 5½s '46	108	105½
Tokyo City 5½s '61	95¾	95¾
Taiwan 5½s	94	94
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100	100
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106½	105¾
Uni Sti W Burbank 7s '51	100½	100½
Uni Stl W 5½s A '51	47½	47½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	43	43
Uruguay (ex) 6s '60	43½	43½
Warsaw 7½s '58	45½	45
Westphalia El 6s '53	42	41½

Public Utility Earnings

BROOKLYN & QUEENS TRANSIT CORP.

	1931	1930
July gross	$1,893,414	$1,917,118
Bal aft tax	342,517	313,225
Total income	350,668	327,524
Net income	227,013	203,433

INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC

International Hydro-Electric System reports for the 12 months ended June 30, 1931, net income of $3,398,543 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, subsidiary dividends, etc., compared with $3,467,844 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1930. For the quarter ended June 30 net income was $823,886 after taxes and all charges, compared with $739,010 in the June quarter of 1930.

CORN PRICES DROP TO NEW LOWS ON CROP

Wheat Market Continues a Steady Pace—Large Stocks Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—The week in grain has witnessed only minor changes in wheat prices, while corn has been forced down to new lows on the crop. Liquidation in September corn has been especially heavy, many holders revising their op

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

THREE BRITONS REACH SEMIFINAL

Mrs. Moody Only American Left in United States Women's Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. stands alone in opposition to the British contingent in the forty-fourth annual United States women's lawn tennis championship singles at Forest Hills, as the semifinal round was reached yesterday, with three members of the British team filling places among the survivors. In the doubles, also, four members of the British team for the Wightman Cup are all among the survivors, as against one American team, Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Josephine N. Cruickshank, and a composite team of Helen M. Jacobs and the fifth member of the British team, Dorothy Round.

The battling powers of the British women were never better illustrated than in the first two matches of the day. First, Phyllis A. Mudford, after trailing at one set and three-all, defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; and then Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, after a match that lasted almost two hours, defeated Miss Jacobs, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6, with Miss Jacobs leading at 6—5, after being three times within a point of defeat earlier in the set.

The remaining matches were more one sided, though little Dorothy Weisel, the neighbor of Mrs. Moody in San Francisco, fought the perennial champion with fine skill, and against almost any one of the others might have come through. As it was, she took three games, and forced deuce in many others. The score, 6—1, 6—2. Betty Nuthall had an easier task with Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron, requiring almost 15 minutes less than Mrs. Moody to obtain her victory, scored at 6—2, 6—1.

Three Sets in Doubles

In the doubles, the closest battle was between the compound teams, Miss Jacobs and Miss Round, and Mrs. Harper and Baroness Giacomo Georgio Levi, which required three sets, and between the two American teams of the Palfrey sisters, Sarah H. and Mianne, and Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Cruickshank, in which the former won the first set, only to be overwhelmed in the other two, at 5—7, 6—3, 6—1. Both the British teams won about as they pleased.

Undoubtedly the best tennis of the week was shown in the Jacobs-Whittingstall match. The former Eileen Bennett was left out of the Wightman Cup singles in favor of Miss Mudford and Miss Round. But on the basis of her showing against Miss Jacobs yesterday, she might have been a better choice than either. In her service, and especially in her volleying, she stood out as a real potential opponent for Mrs. Moody. If she can defeat her compatriot, Miss Nuthall, in the semifinals, she should furnish real opposition to the American in the finals.

Miss Jacobs never played better, and the rallies, frequently involving a dozen volleys right across the net, were extremely brilliant. Miss Mudford also played fine tennis, but was considerably aided by the occasional weakening of her opponent, Mrs. Harper, who sometimes would run up a big lead, only to throw it away by failing to maintain her speed at critical moments.

Gave Early Hint

Mrs. Whittingstall gave a hint of what was to come, right at the start of the match, when her volleys gave her a lead of 3—1. But she weakened badly at that point, and serving three double faults in her next service game, and allowing Miss Jacobs to force her into errors, dropped five games in a row with only four points to her credit, for the first set. At that, she had two more earned points than the victor.

The second set found the English player on the upgrade once more, though both were inclined to be more conservative in play. Service counted for little, as both scored many breaks, with Mrs. Whittingstall profiting most, to lead at 4—1. Miss Jacobs then exerted her full skill, taking two love games, and coming within a point of tying the score at four-all. But the careful play of the British star halted the rally, and after winning the eighth game after deuce had been called three times, Mrs. Whittingstall won her service game with ease for the set.

Mrs. Whittingstall held the upper hand on a break through service in the first game of the final set, until she stood at 3—1. But now the real battle set in and the balance of the match was one constant exchange of brilliant shots from each, together or in turn. Miss Jacobs made the first effort to win her service game and then break through to tie the score with a series of placements, ending in one perfect lob. She was slipping a bit, now and then, as she had several chances to end the game which she failed to do by overdriving the lines. The next five games all went against service, with the English girl having three chances to end the struggle in the tenth game, when Miss Jacobs lost the three first points. But Miss Jacobs smashed the next three services with such power as to halt the attack, and then ran out the game with the aid of a double fault by Mrs. Whittingsall. Miss Jacobs took the lead in turn in the next with another dazzling series of volleys, but the effort proved too great, and many errors interrupted only occasionally by a placement, gave the next three games to Mrs. Whittingstall, chiefly on the errors of Miss Jacobs in netting her shots, in the long hard-fought rallies in forecourt, which both were contesting with vigor. The strong part that Mrs. Whittingstall played was illustrated by the 17 placements she made for her total of 54 points.

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—SINGLES
—Fourth Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, defeated Dorothy Weisel, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—2.

Phyllis E. Mudford, England, defeated Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall, England, defeated Helen M. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., 3—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Betty Nuthall, England, defeated Mrs. Dorothy C. Shepherd-Barron, England, 6—2, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Sarah H. Palfrey and Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., 5—7, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. E. Fearnley-Whittingstall and Betty Nuthall defeated Penelope W. Anderson, Richmond, Va., and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—4, 6—2.

Dorothy Round, England, and Helen M. Jacobs defeated Mrs. Lawrence S. Harper and Baroness Giacomo G. Levi, Rome, Italy, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Phyllis E. Mudford and Mrs. D. C. Shepherd-Barron defeated Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., and Anne Page, Wayne, Penna., 6—3, 6—0.

Topping Breaks African Record

By the Associated Press

Johannesburg, S. Af., Aug. 22

FIFTEEN thousand spectators today saw Emmett Topping of Loyola University, New Orleans, crack sprinter of the American barnstorming track team, set a new South African record for the 100-yard dash. He won the event over a star field of Transvaal and South African university athletes. He was timed 9 3-5s. The American finished a yard ahead of Joubert, representing the combined universities.

Today's meet drew wide attention because of the general belief that Joubert would take the American's measure.

HURRICANE FOUR DISPLAYS POWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Aug. 22—Another of the prominent teams for the United States open polo championships started its preliminary practice with a brilliant match played at Meadow Brook yesterday, when the reorganized Hurricanes, the winners last year, encountered a team labeled Roslyn, but really a composite four, and swamped it by a score of 15 to 5, while the Santa Paula team, playing on the new United States Army field at Mitchel Field, near by, won from an army team by about the same score, though no official record was kept, and three chukkers were played without a referee at all.

The new lineup of the Hurriacnes included Raymond Guest, at back in place of Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., with the remainder of the lineup as before, F. W. C. Guest, making his first appearance since his return from Europe, at No. 2, Capt. C. T. I. Roark at No. 3, while Stephen Sanford, the organizer of the team, was at No. 1. The opposition included Robert Lehman, Dr. J. D. Richards, Dan Kearney of the Hurlingham tour from Argentina, and Dunbar Bostwick at back.

Santa Paula started with Alfredo Harrington, Andres Gazzotti, Juan Reynal and Manuel Andrada, with Jose Reynal as referee, but later Andrada retired and the latter took his place. They encountered the regular army team of Lieut. F. W. Makinney, Lieut. D. T. Craw, Lieut. McDowell Jones, and Capt. John A. Smith. Jr.

Sanford was the chief scorer for the Hurricanes, as his two famous colleagues, Roark, a 10-handicap player, and Winston Guest, whose rating is nine, fed the ball to him with great skill. Raymond Guest devoted his attention chiefly to becoming accustomed to back play with such high-class company, and showed good work. His team led all the way, and only after the score was 8 to 2 at the end of the first half did the champions ease off the pressure somewhat.

HURRICANES	ROSLYN
No. 1—Stephen Sanford	Robert Lehman
No. 2—F. W. C. Guest	Dr. J. D. Richards
No. 3—Capt. C. T. I. Roard	Dan Kearney
Back—Raymond Guest	Dunbar Bostwick

Score—Hurricanes 15, Roslyn 5. Goals—Sanford 7, R. Guest 4, W. Guest 2, Roark 2, for Hurricanes; Lehman 2, Richards, Kearney, Bostwick, for Roslyn. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C
Philadelphia	83	32	.722
Washington	71	46	.607
New York	67	49	.578
Cleveland	56	60	.483
St. Louis	49	67	.422
Boston	47	70	.402
Chicago	47	70	.402
Detroit	46	72	.390

RESULTS AUG. 21

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	5	2	3	2	0	15	10	0
Chicago	0	1	0	3	0	5	3	0	0	12	14	3

Batteries—Walberg, Mahaffey and Cochrane; Weiland, Caraway, Moore, Frasier, Bowler and Grube. Winning pitcher—Walberg. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—Hildebrand, Geisel and Ormsby. Time—2h. 22m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	6	15	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1

Batteries—L. Brown and Spencer; C. Brown, Jablonowski and Sewell. Losing pitcher—C. Brown. Umpires—Campbell, Nallin and Owens. Time—1h. 45m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	5	1	0	0	1	3	0	11	16	1
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	7	10	3

Batteries—Johnson, Ruffing and Dickey; Blaeholder, Stiles, Kimsey and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Johnson. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Guthrie, Dinneen and Van Graflan. Time—2h. 23m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	x	11	10	2
Boston	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	8	3

Batteries—Uhle and Hayworth; Durham, Moore and Berry. Losing pitcher—Durham. Umpires—Moriarty and McGowan. Time—1h. 53m.

O'CONNELL WINS IN HARD MATCH

Defeats Markey in United States Public Parks Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 22—George J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defending champion, will oppose Fred F. Royer, Dallas, in what is expected to be the feature of the men's singles semifinal round matches in the annual United States public parks tennis championship here today.

In the other men's singles semifinal match George J. O'Connell, another Chicago player, will meet Dennison L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C. This match is expected to produce some long rallies with O'Connell favored to gain a victory and enter the final round. The tournament committee's judgment in the draw was apparently correct as the semifinalists are the first four seeded players. A. T. Campbell, Chicago, official referee, announced that the men's singles and doubles finals would be played tomorrow.

Mrs. Virginia B. Dueker, St. Louis, present holder of the women's singles title will play Mary Zita McHale, Dallas, in the final round today.

Both Mrs. Dueker and Miss McHale reached the final of the singles event without the loss of a set. In five matches played Miss McHale lost a total of 15 games, while Mrs. Dueker lost 13 games in four matches.

The women's doubles final will bring the St. Louis team of Mrs. Dueker and Mrs. Ann Lindemann against the Dallas (Texas) pair, Miss McHale and Charlotte McQuiston. In the first women's singles event at Washington, D. C., last year the St. Louis team reached the final round, losing to Ethel Haas and Lydia Kayser, Buffalo, in the finals.

T. S. Markey, Washington, won the first two sets from O'Connell in their quarterfinal singles match, due to splendid flat drives across-court with occasional passing volleys from the net position. O'Connell started the third set with more cross-court placements near the baseline to take the set. This plan of attack was continued successfully in the fourth set. O'Connell won the first three games of the final set; but Markey put more speed into his shots and won the next three games. The Chicago player outsteadied Markey to win the set, 6—3 and the match.

In the other quarterfinal match, Mitchell defeated Harold Bartel, Cleveland, in four sets, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1. Bartel's hard drives down the sidelines enabled him to win the opening set. Mitchell was more consistent, however, in the second set. In the third set Bartel's net game carried the set to 5-all in games. The Washington player broke service and took his own to win the set, 7—5. Bartel appeared fatigued in the final set, Mitchell winning 6—1.

Mrs. Dueker advanced to the final round of the singles by winning a 6—2, 6—3 victory over Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, D. C., player. With the exception of a short period in the second set, Mrs. Dueker held the advantage over her opponent. In the other semifinal women's singles match Miss McHale defeated Helen Germaine, New York City champion, 6—0, 8—6. The Texas player's fast drives enabled her to win the first set easily. Miss Germaine's steady drives in the second set forced Miss McHale to a close score. The New York player led at 5 to 4 in this set but lost the next game partly on errors. Miss McHale's cross-court shots enabled her to win the last two games of the set and the match.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES
—Quarterfinal Round

D. L. Mitchell, Washington, defeated Harold Bartel, Cleveland, 4—6, 6—2, 7—5, 6—1.

G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated T. S. Markey, Washington, 5—7, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

G. J. Jennings Jr. and G. M. Braudt, Chicago, defeated G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, and Clay Mahoney, Los Angeles, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

D. L. Mitchell and T. S. Markey, Washington, defeated J. C. Castle and Kaseal Peckoff, Buffalo, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Virginia B. Dueker, St. Louis, defeated Mrs. Ruth Martinez, Washington, 6—2, 6—3.

Mary Z. McHale, Dallas, defeated Helen Germaine, New York, 6—0, 8—6.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Virginia B. Dueker and Mrs. Ann Lindemann, St. Louis, defeated June David and Mrs. Andre Russell, Cleveland, 6—3, 7—5.

Mary Z. Hale and Charlotte Mcquiston, Dallas, defeated Mrs. Ruth Martinez and Frances Walker, Washington, 6—0, 6—4.

MISS ENGLAND II AT QUEBEC

QUEBEC, Aug. 22 (AP)—Miss England II, the fastest motorboat in the world, in which Kaye Don set a world's speed mark of 110 miles an hour on Lake Garda, Italy, arrived here yesterday aboard the Duchess of Bedford from England. The boat is bound for the international speed races at Detroit next month, where Don will drive Miss England II against Gar Wood's boats in the Harmsworth Cup events. Miss England II will not be unloaded until the Duchess of Bedford reaches Montreal. Henry Martin, designer and builder of the speedboat, was aboard the liner with the two mechanics who race with Don.

WINS N. H. WOMEN'S GOLF TITLE

NASHUA, N. H., Aug. 22 (AP)—Mary Doyle of Nashua, won the New Hampshire women's golf championship yesterday by defeating Betty Newick of Portsmouth, 6 and 5, at the Nashua Country Club.

Prince of Wales Cup to Pleon Y. C.

By the Associated Press

Yarmouth, N. S., Aug. 22

THE Pleon Yacht Club of Marblehead, Mass., yesterday defeated the Royal Nova Scotia yacht squadron of Halifax, 3 victories to 1, in the international Acadian class yacht races and thus became the first holder of the Prince of Wales trophy for teams of juniors.

Stanton Deland and Jimmy Hunnewell of Marblehead had won the opening race Thursday and yesterday they captured the second and fourth to win the trophy. The Halifax team won the third race.

Yachts Racing For King's Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22—The eight largest racing yachts in the United States, Vanitie, Weetamoe, Andiamo and Istalena of Boston; Avatar, Prestige and Valiant of New York, and Resolute of Philadelphia, went out to Brenton Reef Lightship today for the windup event not only of the New York Yacht Club cruise, but of their own season, the race for the King's Cup.

This trophy, given in 1906 by George V of England to the club, is a beautiful golden vase, a replica of which goes to the owner of the yacht making the best corrected time over the course, usually about 30 miles. It is open to sloops over 50 feet waterline and schooners of more than 65 feet waterline sailing on their ratings in one class.

The racing conditions early in the day were good, although not quite up to those which prevailed in the race for the Astor Cups yesterday in which 14 sloops and three schooners sailed a 39-mile course in a fine northeast breeze and made excellent time.

The winner of the sloop prize yesterday was Chandler Hovey's M boat Istalena, sailed most of the way by his daughter Elizabeth, with her two brothers, Charles and Chandler Jr., both experienced Marblehead yachtsmen, taking the wheel at times. Rowe B. Metcalf's schooner Sachem of New York took the schooner prize also on corrected time.

All hands on all the boats realized that they would have to be clever and alert for they were matching their sailing ability against the best in the sport, including Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams at the wheel of Gerald B. Lambert's Vanitie, which allowed the Hovey boat 48 minutes and 20 seconds. The race was sailed over a triangular course, a reach of seven miles, a run of 18 miles, and a beat of 14 miles.

Resolute led at the start, but Weetamoe, followed by Vanitie, soon passed her, and at the first mark the Prince boat had a lead of about 1½ minutes. Istalena was not far astern and was a minute ahead of Prestige at the turn. On the run Secretary Adams sailed Vanitie out to a favorable shift in the breeze and was four minutes ahead of Weetamoe at the leeward mark and 18 minutes over Istalena, which was only half a minute better than Prestige. The skippers of these four yachts knew that they would have to sail fast and close, the leaders to overcome the handicap and the other trailers to keep within it. The wind was steady and true, so that it was solely a question of skillful wheel handling and good judgment, with a strong flood tide as a factor in the problem.

Vanitie finished first, beating Weetamoe 5m. 3s. in elapsed and 2m. 17s. in corrected time. But Istalena was coming strong and luffed up across the line 47 minutes later, defeating Vanitie by 1m. 4s. in corrected time. Prestige was a close third and Weetamoe a good fourth.

Sachem clung tenaciously to Horatio Hathaway's Wildfire and F. Haven Clark's Joan II and won by about six minutes. The New York Yacht Club squadron disbands at evening colors today. The summary:

SLOOPS

Yacht and Owner	Elapsed T.	Cor. T.
Istalena, Chandler Hovey	6 01 11	4 29 24
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert	5 13 56	4 30 39
Prestige, H. S. Vanderbilt	6 03 36	4 31 18
Weetamoe, F. H. Prince	5 18 59	4 32 46
Nautilus, C. B. Alker	6 49 31	4 38 20
Valiant, W. W. Aldrich	6 14 06	4 42 19
Avatar, F. L. Carlisle	6 14 29	4 42 42
Cantitoe, B. S. Litchfield	6 36 06	4 43 42
Iris, W. A. W. Stewart	6 36 42	4 43 52
Resolute, E. W. Clark	5 30 26	4 44 40
Andiamo, W. K. Shaw	6 26 20	4 54 33
Valencia, J. B. Shethar	7 07 14	4 56 03
Clytie, H. B. Plant	(Did not finish)	

SCHOONERS

Yacht and Owner	Elapsed T.	Cor. T.
Sachem, R. B. Metcalf	7 07 50	5 14 50
Joan II, F. H. Clark	7 00 42	5 20 08
Wildfire, H. Hathaway	6 28 10	5 24 50

MID-ATLANTIC SWIM RECORDS BROKEN

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 22 (AP)—Four mid-Atlantic swimming marks were broken yesterday as Ish Williams of Rome, Ga., led an assault on existing records in the first section of the two-day meet here.

Williams flashed through the water in the trials of the men's 50-yard dash in 25s., bettering his own record, set last year, by 1-5s. In the final of the 220-yard senior men's event he established a new mark of 2m. 27s., bettering the old mark, which he also held, by eight full seconds.

Miss Louise Stuhr, of Charleston, S. C., senior women's star, won the 440-yard swim in 6m. 49s., bettering the old mark which she held by one second.

Hugh Thomas, of Charlotte, and W. H. McAfee, of Chattanooga, tied in setting a new mark for the midgets' 25-yard dash. They were clocked at 12 4-5s. Rus Bridge, Chattanooga, set the old mark at 13 1-5s. last year.

Miss Rebt Morton, of Knoxville, finished first in the junior women's 50 and 220-yard events.

LANDIS DISALLOWS TRADE

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis has disapproved a deal involving the exchange of players Jenkins and Kloza between the St. Louis Browns and the Milwaukee Brewers of the American Association. He ordered the players returned, with Jenkins going back to the Browns and Kloza returning to Milwaukee.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 60

CHARLES J. (CHICK) HAFEY

St. Louis Cardinals, National League

First played professional baseball with the Fort Smith club of the Western Association in 1923. Born in Berkeley, Calif., Feb. 12, 1903. Six feet in height and weighs about 185 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. Picked up by the Cardinals in 1923 while playing semi-professional ball and farmed to Fort Smith. His record:

	Position	Games	Batting Average
1923—St. Louis, National League	..	..	....
1923—Fort Smith, Western Association	OF	144	.284
1924—Houston, Texas League	OF	128	.360
1924—St. Louis, National League	OF	24	.253
1925—Syracuse, International League	OF	21	.286
1925—St. Louis, National League	OF	93	.302
1926—St. Louis, National League	OF	78	.271
1927—St. Louis, National League	OF	103	.330
1928—St. Louis, National League	OF	138	.337
1929—St. Louis, National League	OF	134	.338
1930—St. Louis, National League	OF	120	.336

J. B. Hobbs Scores Another Century

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st In'gs W	1st In'gs L	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	15	1	4	0	8	269
Kent	11	7	3	2	3	201
Sussex	10	5	7	1	3	200
Gloucestershire	10	4	[illegible]	4	1	196
Nottinghamshire	9	3	7	6	1	192
Lancashire	6	4	7	6	4	186
Derbyshire	8	5	8	3	4	185
Warwickshire	6	4	4	7	8	151
Essex	7	11	8	3	1	143
Surrey	5	4	6	7	4	140
Middlesex	4	7	9	2	4	137
Somersetshire	6	11	3	7	1	133
Worcestershire	5	10	4	6	2	131
Hampshire	4	9	4	5	4	111
Glamorganshire	4	10	1	7	4	102
Leicestershire	2	8	6	10	2	98
Northampt'nshire	2	11	3	9	1	71

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 22—As the result of the first-class matches concluded yesterday, Essex led Nottinghamshire on first innings at South End with the scores: Nottinghamshire 58 and 230 for 7 wickets, Essex 124 runs. Gloucestershire led Glamorganshire on first innings at Cheltenham with the scores, Glamorganshire 111 and 76 runs for 3 wickets, Gloucestershire 175 runs for 8 wickets declared; Northampton drew with Yorkshire at Northampton, the scores being Northamptonshire 163 runs, Yorkshire 38 runs for no wickets; Somersetshire drew with Surrey at Taunton with the score, Somersetshire 286 runs, Surrey 193 for no wickets.

A hard-earned century by J. B. Hobbs, world-renowned Surrey veteran, stands out as the brightest individual achievement in the first-class cricket matches concluded yesterday. These formed a rather dull collection as two had to be abandoned on account of rain without a single ball being bowled—Middlesex vs. Derbyshire at Lord's Ground here, and Sussex vs. Lancashire at Eastbourne—one (Kent vs. Worcestershire at Dover) was limited to 50 minutes of cricket and the remaining four were drawn.

Outside the English county championship the New Zealand tourists opposed Norfolk, one of the minor counties, and won easily by an innings and 63 runs. The visitors to Norwich carried too many guns for Norfolk and after scoring 225, dismissed the home team twice for the insignificant totals of 97 and 66. The top scorer was C. S. Dempster, who came within 7 runs of his century when New Zealand was batting. While Hobbs was entering three figures at Taunton, his partner, Andrew Sangham, collected 82 not out and their combined effort meant Surrey was able to produce a satisfactory reply to Somersetshire's first-innings total. As both teams did not complete the opening knock, they share the 8 points. For Somersetshire the brightest items were 89 by F. S. Lee, 60 by A. Linney and 54 by J. W. Lee.

Gloucestershire made a valiant effort to force victory outright in its game with Glamorganshire at Cheltenham but did not succeed and has to rest content with 5 points for lead on first innings. The only scores over 30 in this match were R. A. Sinfield's 36 and N. M. Ford's 32, both of Gloucestershire. Yorkshire, winner of the county championship this season, added 4 more points to its already big total by participating with Northamptonshire in a game that failed to furnish both contending teams with an innings and Essex had the satisfaction of taking most of the honors in its game with Nottinghamshire at Southend. Here Harold Larwood, the Nottinghamshire fast bowler, distinguished himself by hitting four 6's in the course of a hearty knock of 30. The Notts men made an astonishingly poor start of the contest, but finished quite strongly with a lead of 164 runs. The biggest individual contribution in this encounter was Willis Walker's 39 in Nottinghamshire's second venture.

BRITISH SPORTS

THE GREAT KICK-OFF

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE annual metamorphosis is complete. The first signs of impending change were discernible in the sports outfitters' windows, where studded boots and striped jerseys began to take the place of bats, stumps and cricket pads; then the newspapers started in. Burly-looking men, "registering" some sort of emotion akin to carefree exuberance, were depicted, leaping over each other's backs in the friendliest way, or running races with an obvious disregard as to the result. Others were "shot" in the act of lying upon their backs, pedaling vigorously on an imaginary inverted bicycle, or were caught happily in animated conversation, with the bowler hat titled breezily to one side. A remarkable feature about professional association footballers—for such are the characters in question—is that they never seem to be photographed in the company of a ball at this early stage. Which inspires the reflection that, perhaps, after all, those smiles may be just a little difficult when one is "recalled for training" at the commencement of a hot August. Anyhow, there will be sufficient ball, not to mention bawl, later.

In August, either football is unthinkable or cricket is impossible, and it is a repetitional coincidence, verging almost into a rule of nature, that when soccer players reassemble for preparation the sun starts to shine, gathering itself into a heat wave for the opening day of the football season. Pictures, of course, are not the only newspaper media for indicating the annual metamorphosis. Cricket "stories" are compressed (to expand temporarily again later if the English county cricket championship develops a gripping phase after soccer has taken the center of the stage) and "prospects" come into the headlines from the eighty-eight clubs operating in the football league. Then someone, mopping his brow, says, "I see they have started football already in Scotland." And the great game is on.

Soccer Starts Early in Scotland

In Scotland, where cricket does not exercise the same appeal as it does in England, the soccer season of 1930-31 started on Aug. 5. And the crowds that poured through the clicking turnstiles showed that, like the sun in Thomas Hood's poem, "It never came a wink too soon." In Scotland there is a close season of three months. More than once there has been talk of dispensing with the close season altogether, even in England; but the claims of cricket, as an entertainment and as a game to be played, have had to be considered. Public opinion on the matter is too strong to be shifted even by the most businesslike business men who have made soccer what it is.

In England, soccer does not start, therefore, until the last Saturday in August. From then until the middle of September, football and cricket run along together, with the accent most markedly on the football; and then, out goes cricket for a period of eight months, leaving the 100 per cent cricket fan with only news from the Dominions to bear him, sorrowing, through the winter of his discontent. By a happy dispensation, however, the vast majority of cricket fans find it an endurable hardship to transfer their allegiance from a solid little red ball to a big hollow brown one.

Well, the metamorphosis (as has been said before) is complete, and what of soccer in 1930-31? The safest prophecy is that, whether trade depression lifts or not, the game will continue to exercise its powerful magnetic attraction upon the masses. Another prognostication which can hardly be condemned as reckless is that records will be broken. Indeed, one has been broken already, since 1930-31 is the first campaign in history that has started with the league championship trophy glittering in the board room of a London club. The Arsenal, always "in the news," followed up its exploit of winning the Football Association Challenge Cup in 1930 by heading the final first division standing of the league in 1931, scoring six points more than any previous winner had done and faring better away from its own ground than any other side previously.

Aston Villa, bearer of a name famous wherever the word "soccer" is understood, finished second, it may be recalled, equaling the record aggregate of 128 goals for the season, and the prophets who really wish to appear as if they know, say that they will not be surprised if these two giants of the game come to close grips once again in the next few months.

It is expected, too, that history will repeat itself in the continued rationalization of the transfer fees paid when players pass from one club to another. Last season, fantastic purchase prices were fewer than usual, and there was discernible a distinct tendency among clubs to sign on young players and turn them into accomplished performers. This experiment, carried to its successful conclusion, restores certain sentimental values to a game where, under present conditions, it would be possible for a team of Scottish players representing London United (if there were such a club) to play against eleven Lancashire lads called Somerset Villa (perhaps) and for the Londoners' directors, if they so wished, to buy the Somerset boys afterward and field them later as London United against Somerset Villa. Which entirely justifies Shakespeare's query, What's in a name?

WASHINGTON PRINTERS WIN

HAMILTON, Ont., Aug. 22 (AP)—Washington's representatives were crowned champions of the union printers' baseball tournament for the eighth time in 10 years yesterday when they beat Cincinnati, 7 to 6, in 10 innings in the final game of the tournament. Washington entered the final round earlier in the day by defeating Chicago, 1930 champions, 13 to 7, while Cincinnati downed New York, 7 to 4. Washington went into an early lead in the final game with Cincinnati, but the Ohioans kept pecking away and finally tied the score in the ninth with the aid of some wobbly Senator fielding. Cincinnati took a one-run lead in the first half of the tenth, but Washington came back with two in their half for the game and title.

Prof. A. A. Stagg Looks For Better Chicago Football

Change in Maroon Policy Toward Undergraduates to Improve Caliber of Midway Elevens, Veteran Coach Writes Players

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 22—Now that the policy of the University of Chicago toward its undergraduate body appears settled, Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director and football coach, believes the Midway will produce better football teams. This opinion is expressed in one of a series of letters to his prospective players for the coming season, which will be his fortieth as a coach here.

"We started out strongly in the fourth decade," said Professor Stagg, "but the changing administrations of four different presidents, with inherent changes of policies, have resulted in the poorest showing of any period. The policy of the university toward the undergraduate is now settled. We can now look with assurance."

Professor Stagg tells his players that, meanwhile, the responsibility rests heavily upon their shoulders to bring about a happy and successful ending in this final season of the fourth decade "and the fortieth of our football history."

Can Picture Themselves

"To many of you," continued the coach, "40 years will be twice as long as you have lived, and 20 years from now seems a long time ahead to you. You can get a picture of how you probably will look 20 football seasons from now by taking a peek at any member of the football squad of 1911. Nelson Norgren and Harvey Harris were playing on the team then, and Lawrence Whiting, Sauer and Rademacher had played only the season before.

"The contrast between the dozen or so men who appeared for football practice at Washington Park on that beautiful autumnal afternoon of Oct. 1, 1892, when the university first opened, and our squad which will appear on the morning of Sept. 15 next, will be tremendous in point of numbers, in physique of the players, in knowledge of the game, in ability to handle a football and to know what it is all about, in equipment, and in the general appearance of the candidates.

"Then, long hair furnished the protection of the present helmet, and schemel and papier-mâché were not in existence. Full-sleeved and laced canvas jackets and canvas pants were in vogue, and yellow stockings, instead of maroon, officially graced our shapely legs. We were an odd-looking bunch in 1892. One or two had whiskers, two or three had flowing mustaches, and all had a heavy thatch of hair.

Meant to Be Great

"The teams we hoped to play (Lake Forest, Northwestern, Illinois, Purdue, Michigan) already had been practicing for two or three weeks and had an established personnel of players, but Chicago's little band of 14 were undismayed. All about the new university was boundless enthusiasm and the football group soon caught that spirit. Our ambition was in harmony with the spirit of the Midway. We meant to be great and to do big things—perhaps not the first season, but three or four years hence after the foundations had been well laid.

"Handicapped as we were in starting late and in the inexperience of our players, some of them knew little or nothing about football, the team did very well that first year as the scores will indicate: Chicago 0, Northwestern 0; Chicago 4, Northwestern 6; Chicago 18, Lake Forest 18; Chicago 10, Michigan 18; Chicago 10, Illinois 4; Chicago 0, Purdue 38; Chicago 12, Illinois 28.

The following year Chicago had the big end of the scores, winning 6 games, losing 4, and tying 2. During the intervening years we have for the most part kept up a good record. The athletic history of the first three decades of the university will compare favorably with any in our section and especially so in football."

ARMY MAN HEAD OF MEXICAN OLYMPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 22—General Joaquin Amaro, Secretary of War and Navy in the Cabinet of President Pascual Ortiz Rubio, and an ardent sports follower, has been named president of the Mexican Olympic Committee, which is in charge of Mexico's representation at the international games at Los Angeles next year.

He succeeds Prof. Moises Sænz, former Undersecretary of Public Education, who resigned because he is leaving soon on a trip to South America.

General Amaro is an excellent polo player, at which he rates three goals, an excellent fencer, and plays a good game of golf.

Being a staunch advocate of physical fitness, he has injected sports into the army so that today not one cantonment of soldiers, however small or distant from a city, lacks equipment for a great variety of sports, including polo, baseball, soccer football, and basketball.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	75	43	.636
New York	65	50	.565
Chicago	66	53	.555
Brooklyn	62	59	.512
Boston	57	60	.487
Pittsburgh	56	62	.475
Philadelphia	49	70	.412
Cincinnati	43	78	.361

RESULT AUG. 21

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	2	7	3
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Cantwell and Spohrer; Brame and Grace. Umpires—Quigley and Moran. Time—1h. 33m.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	78	48	.619
Indianapolis	67	59	.532
Kansas City	64	62	.508
Milwaukee	63	63	.500
Louisville	62	64	.492
Columbus	60	65	.480
Minneapolis	58	69	.457
Toledo	53	75	.414

RESULTS AUG. 21

St. Paul 6, Louisville 1.
Kansas City 2, Columbus 1.
Indianapolis 10, Minneapolis 8.
Milwaukee 3, Toledo 0.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	85	43	.669
Memphis	70	57	.551
Little Rock	67	58	.536
Chattanooga	66	62	.516
Atlanta	65	63	.508
New Orleans	64	64	.500
Knoxville	47	78	.376
Nashville	44	84	.344

RESULTS AUG. 21

Nashville 5, Knoxville 4.
Chattanooga 3, New Orleans 0.
Birmingham 8, Memphis 7.
Memphis 7, Birmingham 8.
Atlanta 6, Little Rock 5.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	78	56	.576
Baltimore	76	59	.563
Rochester	73	57	.562
Toronto	68	65	.511
Montreal	62	65	.488
Reading	63	67	.481
Jersey City	54	79	.406
Buffalo	51	80	.389

RESULTS AUG. 21

Montreal 6, Newark 5.
Rochester 5, Baltimore 4.

VINES DEFEATS PERRY IN FINAL

California Star Wins the Newport Casino Tennis Singles

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 22 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., America's outstanding tennis youngster, today won the Newport Casino singles championship by overwhelming Frederick J. Perry, British Davis Cup star, 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2. It was the Briton's first defeat of his United States campaign, for in less than two weeks he accounted for six of the nation's first 10 players. His steady play, however, had but little effect on the 19-year-old Californian, who is ranked eighth.

Vines and Keith E. Gledhill of California, who are outstanding contenders for next week's United States doubles tennis championship, entered the final round of the doubles yesterday by defeating their fellow Californians, Jack Tidball and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, 8—6, 6—4, 6—0.

The Californian court quartet played steady tennis during most of the match. Vines and Gledhill, holders of the National clay-court title, had to play a dozen games before they gained their first set lead by breaking the Stoeffen's service. Gledhill then held the fourteenth game to capture the set.

Nine games in the second went with service before the ball was broken. Gledhill and Vines mixed up their attack to force two outs and a net, and the server aided them by double faulting the last point. It was Vines's turn to run out the set and his speedy delivery was too much for his opponents. Both of the Los Angeles youths lost their service in the final set, Stoeffen breaking down in the fifth game on two nets, an out and a placement, to give Gledhill and Vines a 3—2 lead.

This unrelenting pressure then began to upset the Los Angeles pair, and Gledhill was so upset he yielded his service in the seventh game by overdriving the slashing angle shots that the opposition poured into his side of the court. Vines then ran out the match game at love.

John H. Doeg and George M. Lott Jr., the present national doubles champions, entered the final round by defeating Frederick J. Perry and G. Patrick Hughes, British Davis Cup team, 5—7, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Doeg and Lott played easily and, by concentrating on Hughes, broke down his service in the seventh game of the second set, and won out when Doeg served a love game in the tenth.

Hughes dropped his services twice during the third set; but he and Perry rallied to crash Doeg twice and Lott once to regain the lead. They continued without a rest and the American pair pulled even by overcoming a 40-love lead and breaking Hughes in the twice deuced fifth game of the fourth set. They won the deciding series when Hughes cracked for the fifth time in the third game. The summary:

NEWPORT INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES
Final Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, defeated Frederick J. Perry, England, 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

John H. Doeg, Newark, N. J., and George M. Lott Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Frederick J. Perry and G. Patrick Hughes, England, 5—7, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., and Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Jack Tidball and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, 8—6, 6—4, 6—2.

CANADIANS LEAD AMERICAN SLOOPS

INTERNATIONAL SLOOP RACE STANDING

Country	Points
Canada	35
United States	25

INDIVIDUAL STANDING

Skipper and Country	Points
G. S. Hanna, Canada	20
G. S. Hamilton, Canada	15
E. J. Schoettle Jr., United States	15
F. Slade Dale, United States	10

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 22 (AP)—Sailors from the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club won both races from the Barnegat Bay (N. J.) Yacht Racing Association yesterday to gain a 35-to-25 point margin in the international sloop competition for the W. C. T. Findlay trophy.

After winning the morning's race, G. S. Hanna again piloted his sloop across the line in first place yesterday afternoon to all but clinch the trophy.

Edwin J. Schoettle of Barnegat Bay was second in the afternoon race; G. S. Hamilton of Canada, third, and F. Slade Dale of the United States, fourth.

Yesterday morning Hamilton placed second with Schoettle third and Dale fourth.

The first series of four races sailed in Barnegat Bay recently resulted in a lead of 22 to 18 for the Canadian team. Two more races here today will complete the series.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	27	21	.563
Oakland	26	22	.542
Los Angeles	26	22	.542
Portland	26	22	.542
Hollywood	25	22	.532
Sacramento	23	24	.489
Seattle	23	24	.489
Missions	17	30	.362

RESULTS AUG. 21

Seattle 19, San Francisco 9.
Portland 7, Los Angeles 3.
Missions 10, Sacramento 5.
Hollywood 9, Oakland 2.

GIANTS BUY SAM GIBSON

NEW YORK, Aug. 22 (AP)—The New York Giants announced yesterday the outright purchase of Sam Gibson, right-handed pitcher, from San Francisco of the Pacific Coast League, where Gibson has been one of the league leaders all season. The purchase price was not announced. Gibson will report in 1932. Gibson has had previous major league trials with Detroit and New York Yankees in the American League. He won 14 games and lost 6 for Toronto in the International League in 1930.

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COTTON CROP BAN IN 1932 SUPPORTED

(Continued from Page 1)

really the "father of the Long plan," whereupon Mr. Handlin said he had first had the idea from a cotton farmer.

Gov. I. C. Blackwell of South Carolina and Gov. Harvey G. Parnell of Arkansas, Lieut.-Gov. L. Wilson of Arkansas, Lieut-Gov. Edward E. Witt of Texas, Senator Edwin S. Broussard of Louisiana, Mr. Claude Weaver, principal representative of Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma, and Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans were other leading figures at the conference.

Unanimous action made Governor Long chairman of a steering committee to push both the Long plan and the Caraway proposal. Texas, Oklahoma, Georgia, Arkansas, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Missouri and Louisiana are the 10 states represented on the steering committee of the 14 states which produce cotton.

Better Cotton Outlook Reported by Texan

CHICAGO, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mr. Joseph W. Evans of Houston, Texas, told a dinner meeting of the Chicago Board of Trade last night that cotton consumption probably will increase greatly in the near future and that "it is quite possible the world will consume 15,000,000 bales of American cotton next year."

Mr. Evans, member of the Houston firm of Evans & Co., said there are literally no stocks of finished cotton goods "on the shelves of the world."

"The entire cotton stock can be described as in the show window," he said. "It is fair to say that at present attractive prices consumption will be stimulated as in all previous low-price eras."

Mr. Evans added, however, that prospects are for more than 24,000,000 bales, including last year's carry over, or almost two years' supply, to be available the coming season.

Farm Board Welcomes Any Sound Cotton Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (AP)—Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, said yesterday the board favored "any sound, workable plan" of adjusting cotton production to consumption and reducing the surplus.

He declined, however, to comment on the plans of Gov. Huey P. Long of Louisiana and Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas, adopted yesterday by the New Orleans cotton conference. One would prohibit growing cotton next year and the other contemplates the purchase by the board of 8,000,000 bales of the current crop to be held for farmers who agree not to plant next year.

The purchase of 8,000,000 bales of cotton at 8 cents a pound would entail an expenditure of $320,000,000. The board received $500,000,000 from Congress. Approximately $105,000,000 has been invested in the purchase of 1,300,000 bales in price stabilization operations. Considerably more is invested in wheat purchases and other millions have been loaned to coöperatives. On July 1, the board had approximately $200,000,000 in its treasury.

Prompt Action Urged

MARLIN, Texas, Aug. 22 (AP)—Senator Tom Connally telegraphed the Federal Farm Board yesterday urgently requesting it to "act now to save the cotton farmer" by announcing it would not market stocks of cotton held by the board or under its plans of financing until July 1, 1932 or 1933. "The Farm Board is the only agency that can take action without delay, without legislation and without division and dissension," he asserted.

Kent Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kent, Conn.

THE ninth annual exhibition of the Kent Art Association opened Aug. 14 and will continue daily until Sept. 9.

It is obvious at a glance that the painters of this group are not followers of a fad or a cult. What attraction, other than the beauty of the surrounding country, drew them together, one cannot say; but it is apparent that their work shows strikingly different intentions and thus, instead of a similar style, offers exhilarating diversity.

Spencer Nichols seeks always something of the transcendental. Nature is transformed by the alchemy of a temperament. Yet one realizes that the visual impression is the point of departure for his pictorial adventure. In his "Moonrise," the rocky strata of local mountain background, bathed in the somber lines of brooding autumn, are made to obey a deliberate rhythm, which becomes the counterpart or objectification of the inner consciousness.

For his smaller studies, Robert Nisbet, on the contrary, renders with vivacity the stimulation of optical response, which brings to his brush the charm of momentary improvisation. His large picture, "Chatham Shoals," recently awarded the Palmer Memorial Marine Prize at the National Academy, a scheme in gray and pearl, has a splendid sense of aerial expanse and immensity of sea horizon.

Laurence Nelson

Laurence Nelson is represented by several portraits and a charming group of lithographs. In a "Portrait of Mrs. H. Phillip Staats" the painter has contrived an effective schematic arrangement of line and color, without sacrificing the characterization of his subject. Brilliant in execution, it is deliberately controlled and knowingly emphasized. A "Head of a Bavarian Girl" is extremely simple in modeling and effective in color.

To really know the work of F. Luis Mora one must follow different periods and intentions, with the realization that the artist is ever pursuing an inner vision. We see him here as the master craftsman welding his material with loving hands and drawing from the image the thing of beauty. To realize his "The Tale of Cinderella," one cannot pass it hastily by, but should respond to the creative scheme of color and flow of line. To turn from this composition to the drawings and etchings by the same artist is to get some indication of his range and mastery.

William McKillot dwells in the sonorous range of mid-palette, with its deep and glowing hues of pigment. His canvases have a certain quality and amplitude that transcend the limitation of size.

Rex Brasher has devoted his life to the study of his neighbors—the birds. He is in the process of publishing the most monumental work on his subject since Audubon. His water colors, shown for the first time in the present exhibition, form part of that work and exemplify his knowledge and craftsmanship.

H. Phillip Staats, the architect, shows in reproduction of his work how line and form are knowingly injected into the things called houses and interiors, and the places in which we dwell made beautiful.

Memorial Fountain

The memorial fountain by Willard Dryden Paddock, which announces from the lawn that one is entering the domain of art, is effectively placed against a background of cedars. Grace and beauty of form are happily combined with the monumental character necessary to outdoor sculpture. His two smaller works have a decorative charm and a telling simplicity.

The smaller room, which greets one before entering the main gallery, is given entirely to etchings, drawings, lithographs and woodcuts. Rudolph Ruszeka is represented by several prints made to illustrate the current novel of Edna Ferber, "American Beauty," the background of which is laid about the neighboring country of Kent.

Several invited works from the artists of Dutchess County, New York, add greatly to the exhibition. Among these, "Many Years Ago," by G. Glenn Newell, is one of the most impressive. Low in tone, it is strange in color, painted with authority and that economy of means which comes only from knowing elimination of the unessential.

Arthur Powell spends the winter in the country and tells us with emphatic directness his artistic findings. It is surely worth while living in the country when one can draw such treasure therefrom.

That paint and brushwork do not hold all the lure for the artist, Arthur Crist exemplifies in a decorative panel, "Summer Time." Rendered in the technical manner of the Italian Primitives, with gesso and stylus, the subject portrays the grace of modern youth against a background of fascinating design. One thinks not of realism here, but of an enchanted garden of sensuous delight, reminiscent of a Persian miniature.

NEW MOSCOW PLANNED FOR MODERN DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

stories in height and are constructed of stone or brick.

With a view to preserving existing houses, which is at least as important as building new ones, drastic changes have recently been made in the administration of the houses. Only a few small houses are left to private owners. The majority of the Moscow houses are owned by the municipality, while some belong to government institutions, which utilize them for the housing of their employees. For a time there was a tendency to place the municipally owned houses under the control of enormous trusts, which sometimes united a score of large houses. Now, in the interests of efficient management, it has been decided to make each house autonomous and self-supporting.

Next to the difficulty of finding a single room (an apartment is practically out of the question) the stranger in Moscow is perhaps most strongly impressed by the tremendous crowding on the street cars, where every hour seems to be rush hour and people shove and push with a violence to which the long-time Muscovite resident becomes acustomed, but which usually attracts the attention of the newly arrived visitor. The explanation for this lies in the fact that the street cars are carrying several times as many people as was the case before the war (apart from the increase in population investigation shows that people travel now more frequently) without anything like a corresponding increase in cars or trackage.

Ninety per cent of the passenger transportation in the city falls on the street cars, as there are less than 200 buses in Moscow. It has now been definitely decided to begin the construction of a subway next year. At the same time the existing means of transportation, the street cars and the buses, will be greatly increased in number.

Water Presents Problem

Difficulty of keeping up with the growing needs of the population is felt in every municipal service, including electricity, plumbing and water supply. There are some houses in Moscow that receive little or no water on their upper stories during the summer months, and so much water is already taken from the Moscow River for the needs of the city that the navigable capacity of the river is threatened. In order to meet this difficulty a scheme has been broached for uniting the Moscow River with the upper reaches of the Volga.

Many Russian provincial towns reproduce Moscow's problems on a smaller scale. The city population of the Soviet Union has increased from 20,700,000 before the war to 35,000,000 at the present time; and the rapid industrialization of the country is driving ahead this process at a faster and faster rate.

A year or two ago extreme Communist theorists rather held the floor in discussing projects for new towns. Sweeping schemes for constructing communal dwelling houses where the individual would have almost no space for himself, except a small sleeping room, were propounded. Now, in line with Mr. Stalin's recent new declaration of an economic policy that will give more scope to the individual, a more practical attitude is coming to prevail. It is emphasized that the main problem of the present is to give the workers houses, and not to divert an undue quantity of material and money for communal features.

At the same time the new houses and the new towns will unquestionably be provided with such things as nurseries, common dining rooms, laundries, etc., and there is a distinct effort to plan the new towns in advance, with a view to avoiding undue population and traffic congestion.

HOOVER TAKES GIFFORD TO HIS RAPIDAN CAMP

(Continued from Page 1)

actively in progress reorganizing and strengthening agencies for that purpose.

The President stated that he could not speak too highly of the work done by the numerous relief agencies last winter. Their success in meeting the problem then, he declared, gave every assurance that they would do so just as effectively this year.

Mr. Hoover said that in dealing with relief work he had found the best index to results was in the state of public health. With this view, he added, he had asked Surgeon-General Hugh S. Cumming to give him reports on the public health for last winter.

Based on these reports Mr. Hoover said: "The public health has apparently never been better than it has been over the past six months. It is a most creditable showing of the effort which the country made last winter and one for which the voluntary organizations and local officials are entitled to a very great deal of credit."

Every test that has been made of last year's unemployment relief efforts, the President held, has proved that it was adequate and sufficient. On the basis of various reports, he declared, there is every evidence that the method used last year, reorganized and strengthened to meet this winter's "load" will prove effective.

The President also made public figures showing the increase in the number of employed as a result of the federal public building program. When this work was first begun, he said, there were approximately 180,000 employed, directly or indirectly on government projects. On Aug. 1, of this year, that number had increased to 780,000.

As the program expands, many more thousands will obtain work, the President said. According to figures submitted by the architects' office, he declared, between 80,000 and 100,000 added workers will find employment as a result of new government construction by the first of 1932.

The Administration stands ready to render every aid to China in the Yangtse River flood disaster, the President declared. There is no restriction, he stated, on the amount of wheat that the Farm Board may sell to China on credit terms for relief purposes.

New York Legislature To Be Asked for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 21—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt will ask the Legislature when it convenes in extraordinary session on Aug. 25 to implement steps for unemployment relief, in addition to investing with immunity powers the legislative inquiry body investigating the Tammany-Walker Administration, he announced today.

The latter was the specific purpose for which the session was called by the Governor, and his decision to urge "certain definite and necessary measures for the relief of distress and the alleviation of unemployment," is in response to the request of state officials of the American Federation of Labor.

This action, it is expected, will lengthen the session beyond the three days which it was believed would suffice to complete the passage of a bill that would terminate the situation brought about by the Court of Appeals decision that the joint resolution setting up the legislative inquiry body had not been adequate to convey the immunity power.

Families in Southwest Busy on Winter Canning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Red Cross relief workers who helped carry the near Southwest through the crisis months last year have decided on one thing. The thousands of Arkansas and Oklahoma families and those of other states which were dependent upon others for their living last year will be able to provide for themselves this winter because of general foresight and planning on a scale heretofore unknown in the economy of the individual southern family.

It is canning time and few are the kitchens which are not busy. Most of the rehabilitated families have been able to provide themselves with cans and canning supplies. For the few which for some reason or other fared less well than the rest, the Red Cross is furnishing cans. According to Mr. F. A. Winfrey, assistant manager of the midwestern branch of the Red Cross, located here, not more than 4000 families are to receive cans.

In most sections the weather has been favorable to garden crops, creating a decided surplus. This surplus, to the extent of 300 to 400 cans, should be conserved for every family, according to the county demonstration agents. Among the 18 vegetables provided the Red Cross in its 150,000 seed collections last spring were beans, turnips, okra, spinach, carrots and beets, all of which lend themselves to conservation for winter use.

Cleveland Offers Plan For Relief on Roads

CLEVELAND, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce stood sponsor today for a new unemployment relief measure to employ many thousands of men filling in the ditches along uncurbed highways, after installing tile where needed, to improve drainage, prolong the life of the roads, and to eliminate one of the most serious of all traffic hazards.

The plan has been submitted by the chamber to President Hoover's unemployment committee, to the Ohio Highway Department, and to the Cuyahoga County commissioners.

COLOMBIA APPOINTS ENVOY

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 21 (By U. P.)—Señor Estehan Jaramillo, friend of President Olaya Herrera, and one-time minister of finance, was appointed Colombian delegate to the Pan American Commercial Conference to be held in Washington in October.

M. Monteux at Hollywood Bowl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

PIERRE MONTEUX returned to the Hollywood Bowl after a lapse of two years to conduct the concerts of the fifth and sixth weeks of the current season, Aug. 4 to 15.

M. Monteux is a favorite with those able to appreciate scholarly interpretations rather than virtuosity and spectacular orchestral effects. One must remark, however, that the men were inclined to laxity in the matter of intonation. Evidently M. Monteux is not a stickler for exactness, but one felt surprise that an orchestra which so seldom falls from grace in this respect should neglect so important a point on its own behalf. Of course the old-fashioned arrangement of seating the orchestra again interfered with best results in tone blending, although the brasses were handled tactfully and the percussion was not too prominent.

The programs, most of them conventionally devised, were performed with that unself-conscious frankness which marks Monteux's conducting. For instance, on the night of his all-Beethoven concert, he gave the Fifth Symphony a clarity, an unpretentious sincerity and a grave dignity which lifted it above the traditional direness-of-fate atmosphere most often striven for. This conductor's chief interpretative asset is that he lets the composers speak for themselves, so that it is always the score itself, rather than what the conductor thinks about the score, which lends contrast and color to his programs.

The works of his countrymen and colleagues were the most finely polished in point of performance. The slender nuances and evasive charm of Debussy's "Nuages" and "Fêtes" and the Suite "La Mer" were more subtly etched than is usual. Ravel's "La Valse," the Second Suite from "Daphne et Chloe" and Chabrier's "España," of different caliber, went brilliantly. Most of the other selections were repetitions of works already performed this season.

Adolph Bolm's ensemble appeared for the second time Aug. 7 in a series of short ballets. The Mossoloff "Spirit of the Factory" was repeated by popular request. The Chopin Nocturne, Op. 27, the Valse, Op. 34, and the Village Fête from the opera "Snow-Maiden," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, were interpreted in the same beautiful manner which caused a lengthy paragraph of praise in these columns a fortnight ago.

One of the two singers heard during Monteux's visit was Katherine Meisle, contralto, who displayed luscious tone quality and rare musicianship in the arias "Gerechter Gott" from "Rienzi" and "O mio Fernando" from "La Favorita." Of her three encore numbers, it was the "Una Voce poco Fa," usually essayed by sopranos as an exploitation of technic which, for the first time in this reviewer's experience, turned out to be an aria of beauty and dignity, its pyrotechnics but smooth interludes in the general scheme of the piece.

Richard Bonelli, baritone, another vocalist of splendid attainments, sang two Verdi arias: "Eri Tu" from "The Masked Ball" and "Di Provenza Il Mar" from "La Traviata," both being followed by additional numbers, among them the Toreador Song from "Carmen," which had to be resung before the singer was allowed to retire.

According to this year's scheme—one of the most appreciated ever inaugurated by the Bowl management—a soloist chosen from the orchestra is featured at each of the Saturday night concerts. Aug. 8, Frederick Moritz played the Mozart Concerto for bassoon and orchestra. It afforded genuine pleasure. Aug. 15, Vladimir Druckner played the Septet for trumpet, piano and strings by Saint-Saëns. Not a soloist this season has aroused more enthusiasm. Mr. Druckner's tone is of peculiar mellowness without sacrifice of brilliance, and his remarkable technical command of his instrument brought cheers from those in the Bowl and great enthusiasm from his radio auditors. The orchestral and piano supports were nicely balanced and smoothly negotiated.

E. K. W.

Australian Duties Show Less Drinking

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Consumption of intoxicating liquors in Australia is declining, according to the revenue returns of customs and excise in recent years.

In 1927-28 the revenue received through customs for importations of ales, spirits and beverages was £2,820,000. The following year it had dropped to £2,658,000. In 1929-30 it was £2,598,000, and last year it was down to £1,045,000. Now Mr. E. G. Theodore, Federal Treasurer, in his budget estimates for 1931-32 predicts another big fall in importations. Te expects to receive from this source only £780,000.

Excise collections on locally produced alcoholic liquors also show a decline. In 1927-28 the Treasury received £6,135,000 from excise on beer. Last year the figure was £5,200,000, and for the current year the Treasurer expects to receive £5,150,000.

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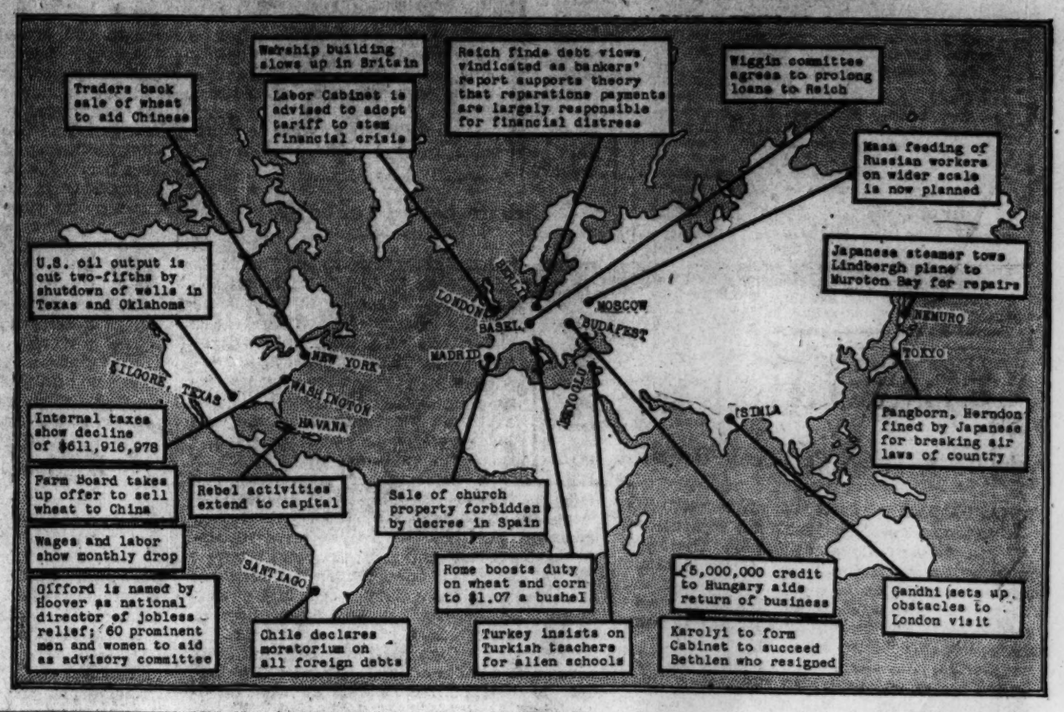
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Warship building slows up in Britain
Traders back sale of wheat to aid Chinese
Labor Cabinet is advised to adopt tariff to stem financial crisis
Reich finds debt views vindicated as bankers' report supports theory that reparations payments are largely responsible for financial distress
Wiggin committee agrees to prolong loans to Reich
Mass feeding of Russian workers on wider scale is now planned
U.S. oil output is cut two-fifths by shutdown of wells in Texas and Oklahoma
Japanese steamer tows Lindbergh plane to Muroton Bay for repairs
LONDON
BERLIN
BASEL
MOSCOW
BUDAPEST
MADRID
NEMURO
TOKYO
MANILA
SANTIAGO
HAVANA
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
TEXAS
ILLOOMS
Internal taxes show decline of $611,916,978
Farm Board takes up offer to sell wheat to China
Rebel activities extend to capital
Sale of church property forbidden by decree in Spain
Wages and labor show monthly drop
Clifford is named by Hoover as national director of jobless relief; 60 prominent men and women to aid as advisory committee
Rome boosts duty on wheat and corn to $1.07 a bushel
£5,000,000 credit to Hungary aids return of business
Gandhi sets up obstacles to London visit
Pangborn, Herodon fined by Japanese for breaking air laws of country
Chile declares moratorium on all foreign debts
Turkey insists on Turkish teachers for alien schools
Karolyi to form Cabinet to succeed Bethlen who resigned

All Nature

Eastern Katydid
(Platyphyllum concavum)

Where: Eastern America. Another species, *Microcentrum retinervis* is found in the south and west. Both are strictly American, and tree dwellers.

Distinguishing features: Its call "Katydid, Katydidn't, she did." Bright green in color and with wings closely resembling leaves. Long antennæ.

Use: Compensates for the plant life it consumes by its lulling "music"; also furnishes allusions in romance and fiction.

To nature lovers, and especially those who enjoy insect harmony as played by the musical insects' union, the chirps of the katydid ensemble hold first rank. Fabulous prices are often paid in large cities for music not half as amusing as the fiddling of the crickets, the melodies of the short-horned grasshoppers or the buzz saw of the locusts.

The song of the katydid is effected by rapid wing vibrations, the bases of their wing-covers being hardened, the vibration sets up sound waves which are acted upon by the outer wings serving as soundboards and giving such volume to the katydid's conversation that it can be heard for as much as a quarter of a mile.

Now if "Katy" herself had much to say, the din would indeed be great, but when Mr. Katydid tunes up his music box with a few preliminary notes and then starts his ceaseless argument, Mrs. Katydid merely replies with an occasional "chirp" and lets it go at that. Both are well adapted to hear each other, for located in each muscular foreleg just below the knee is a dark sunken patch—the ears with which they are able to hear sounds often too faint for our ears.

The young are approximately a quarter of an inch in length when they hatch from the grayish brown eggs, which are fastened with a gluey secretion to young twigs or tender parts of a branch, close to the food supply. Though they live on the tender green leaves and shoots, they never occur in great numbers or do much harm.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Mausoleum (R. W. S.)—*Mau-so-le'-um*, with secondary stress on the first syllable; *au* as in *haul*, *o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *key*, *u* as in *circus*. Avoid *mau-zo'-le-um*.

Caffeine (R. A.)—Three syllables, *kaf'-e-in*, with *a* as in *hat*, *e* as in *descend*, *i* as in *it*. It is not *kaf'-een*.

Word wanted (B. K., who asks for a word that will describe a person who reads much and is a deep thinker)—"Sage" might do. Emerson was known as the Sage of Concord; Carlyle, as the Sage of Chelsea; Jefferson, as the Sage of Monticello; Voltaire, as the Sage of Ferney. "Pundit" and "savant" also might be submitted. Has anyone else any recommendations?

Savant—*Sa-vaN'*, with secondary stress on first syllable; first *a* as in *ask*, second as in *arm*. The *t* is not sounded, merely indicating that the preceding *a* is nasalized.

Do You Know That—

Dr. Charles E. Munroe of the United States Bureau of Mines is the inventor of smokeless powder?

The American Legion now has a membership of 1,026,000?

About 150,000 farmhouses are electrified yearly?

A Quotation for Today

THE greater the difficulty, the more glory in surmounting it. Skillful pilots gain their reputation from storms and tempests.

—EPICURUS.

The Mail Bag

Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to you, although I have been a reader of the Mail Bag for some time.

Toronto is the capital of Ontario, and is noted as a residential city. Toronto also has many fine buildings, such as the Royal York, the largest hotel in the British Empire, Bank of Commerce Building and the two large department stores, Eaton's and Simpson's. This city is also noted for its beautiful parks. If anyone would write to me I will tell them more about Toronto. I collect stamps and postcards. My age is 12 years.

Cecile T.

Scarborough, England

Dear Editor:

Having read so many letters in the Mail Bag, I think I should like to correspond with a girl about my age. I am 13 years old, and have a sister 17 and a brother 11. Scarborough is known as the "Queen of Watering Places," and there are many beautiful gardens on the south side which lead down to the bathing pool.

We have broken up for the holidays and a friend and I are going hiking in the country. Scarborough is crowded with holiday makers. On the north side is a miniature railway which runs to Scably and a lake where there are children's pleasure boats and a water chute for grown-ups.

My hobbies are outdoor games and reading and my favorite lesson is geography. I have been going four years to the Christian Science Sunday School in Scarborough, and like it very much.

With best wishes to all Mail Baggers and yourself, dear editor.

Olive May A.

Seaforth, Ontario, Canada

Dear Editor:

I think it is quite time that I wrote to you to thank you for the many interesting and delightful pen friends I have made through the Mail Bag. I hardly know how to express my appreciation for the Monitor, and the good it is doing in promoting world friendship.

Although Portland, Ore., is really my native city, I've lived in Seaforth for the past three years, I could dwell at length on the beauty and loveliness of Portland, but instead I will try to tell you a little about this country.

Seaforth is a small town just twenty miles from Lake Huron, and is in an agricultural district. I do enjoy visiting on farms, as farm life is so distinctly different from life in a city.

One summer we went to Niagara Falls. From there we went to Buffalo, where we took the boat for Detroit, which is an overnight trip on Lake Erie. The lake was as smooth as glass. A full moon made made a path of silver, and the absolute stillness of the night made everything quite enchanting. The throb of the engines on the boat seemed only to intensify that stillness.

I am one of the "over-twenties," and as my chief hobby is letter-writing, all those who write to me will be assured of an answer. And I hope they are many.

Helen S.

Ridgewood, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

We live in a town of about 12,000 population. It is a very pretty town consisting mostly of beautiful private homes. It is often called the "Garden Spot of the Garden State." There are many very pretty spots, and the town has a very interesting history, centering about General Abraham Godwin, a soldier during the Revolutionary War.

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I hope to gain a friend through it. I have read the Monitor for a long time and especially like the Mail Bag, the Home Forum and the Daily Features. I am 14 years old and a junior in high school, and should like to correspond with boys of my age in any part of the world. I am a Boy Scout and enjoy swimming, baseball, volley ball and tennis.

Arthur B.

Ashfield, Sydney, Australia

Dear Editor:

May I, for a moment, try to express my thanks to the Mail Bag? Through it I have found friends, and friends such as I never thought could be.

To those that have never tasted the joys of Mail Bagging, let me give this timely hint—hurry up, and don't stay out in the cold! All those that are confirmed Mail Baggers will agree with me. What does it matter if you live on a farm and have about five minutes to spare in a day; or if you live in a city, surely you can find a few minutes wherein to write a letter between racing for trains or dodging cars.

Well, I must not waste any more good space. Should anyone care to write—need I finish?

Merton P.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Thelma S. (12), Uvalde, Texas—Interested in horseback riding and swimming.

Belle H. (13), Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.—Interested in reading, dogs, and outdoor sports.

Jeannette P. (13), Cleveland, Ohio.

Ruby C. (14), Glendale, Calif.—Especially from England, Switzerland, Scotland, South America and Africa. Interested in nature, art, and writing.

Dorothy S. (14), Santa Rosa, Texas. Studying piano.

Betty Jane D. (15), Lafayette, Ind. Studying French. Interested in outdoor sports.

Betty G., Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Europe. Interested in reading and outdoor sports.

Helen K., Cleveland, Ohio.

From Boys

Richard H. (12), Gary, Ind.—Interested in raising rabbits and collecting stamps.

Norval S. (14), Oklahoma City, Okla.—Interested in radio.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Keeping Busy

Indianapolis, Ind.

A YOUNG electrician found last autumn that he was unable to get enough work to support himself in New York and he decided to return to his home in Indiana. His family could hardly support him; rather did they need his support, so he sought very earnestly to find work of any kind. He continually made the rounds of the factories in and near the small city where he lived and followed up every other avenue that seemed to open.

In the meantime he looked about the home to see what he could do in the way of repairs, and he helped his mother by washing windows and performing as many household duties as he could. Still he had time at his disposal which must be turned to good account, so he again took up work with the Boy Scouts, in which he had formerly been much interested. He became the leader of a troop which he took on hikes and trained enthusiastically in Scout law and lore.

After a time he found a little work helping in the spring cleaning of yards and houses, but by early summer that had ceased, and he felt he could no longer remain at home. Regretfully one night he told his troop he had been unable to find work and that he must leave them to seek it elsewhere.

It was a very quiet group of boys who left the meeting that evening. But they must have talked when they reached home, for the next morning the young man was offered three jobs by as many different fathers of boys in his troop. One of these jobs was to do electrical work of the kind in which he was trained. Another offer was rather hesitantly made, for it was doubted that the young man had the ability to fill the place. But he was able to produce a letter of excellent recommendation from a plant in New York for which he had done similar work. This more than convinced the employer that, in trying to repay the help given his son, he had found the right man to fill his own need.

River Puzzle

The name of a famous river is hidden in this puzzle. First name the objects. Then by selecting two letters from each word, spell the name of the river.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Number Puzzle:
Five
sIx
eIGht
foUr
thRee
sIx
nINe
eIght

(FIGURING)

In Lighter Vein

Safety First

"I saw the dentist you told me to see."

"Did you tell him I sent you?"

"Yes, I did."

"What did he say?"

"He asked me to pay in advance."
—*Capper's Weekly.*

Cause and Effect?

The bore was talking of his travels once again.

"As I came out of that dense forest I was confronted by a yawning chasm," he said.

"Was it yawning before it saw you?" asked one of the bored.—*Children's Newspaper.*

Not Wealthy

"They always have two cooks."

"Yes, one coming and one going."

No Funds

"How's the passenger flight business, Buddy?"

"I haven't banked anything but turns for three months."—*Pathfinder.*

Too Busy

Diner: "Say, waiter! How many times have I called you?"

Waiter: "You'll have to keep count of that yourself—I have other things to do."—*Pathfinder.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

Should Not Arms Pay Their Debts?

TAXPAYERS of every nation directly involved in World War debts and reparations will do well to ponder events that are making possible a linking of debt reduction and arms reduction. The report issued by the Wiggin committee at Basel is generally regarded as laying the groundwork for further discussion on debt rescaling. Reception of the moratorium for Germany, especially in the United States, encourages an expectation that public opinion would ratify debt revision as a means of speeding economic recovery throughout the world.

One factor in the situation that cannot be overlooked is the attitude of governmental leaders in the United States toward arms reduction as a necessary feature in any scaling down of war debts. Mr. William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is one of many who are withholding judgment on proposals for debt revision until they see how things go at the Geneva disarmament conference next February.

This issue has outgrown chancelleries and sits on every doorstep. Statesmen who talk of debt reduction are asking taxpayers in creditor nations, chiefly the United States, to assume a burden that may amount to several billion dollars. The American Government, having borrowed from some of its people to lend abroad for war purposes, would tax most of its people to redeem its war-time bonds. This situation places the taxpayer in the position of ultimate creditor, even to his own Government.

One of the fundamental rights of a creditor is to know for what purpose any money he may advance is to be used. This is even more applicable when the disbursement becomes an outright donation, as it would be in the event of war debt reduction. Here arms reduction enters the picture, for nations of the world expended $4,157,931,958 for armaments during the last fiscal year.

It was a year in which Germany staggered toward financial collapse. Yet Germany spent $171,934,040 for armaments—a small sum compared with outlays of other nations, but nearly one-half the amount saved to the Reich as a result of the moratorium. Great Britain, in recent weeks facing a financial crisis, spent $465,255,000, and its Dominions added $266,560,065. France devoted $466,960,000 to armaments while still straining her resources to rehabilitate devastated war areas and insisting upon reparations to that end. Finally, Soviet Russia and the United States topped the list with expenditures of $578,942,707 and $707,425,000, respectively.

Compared with these enormous sums, the $400,000,000 lifted from Germany's shoulders for one year by the moratorium dwindles in significance. If the nations would agree at Geneva to reduce world expenditures on arms only 9½ per cent, they would thereby save enough to make an outright gift of $400,000,000 every year to the cause of world economic rehabilitation. What more logical than that proposed outlays for armaments be reduced to pay debts which have been incurred for former armaments?

Statesmen at Geneva cannot fail to realize the force of this logic. While the movement for debt revision grows apace, the world still vacillates on the question of arms reduction. Certain elements advance the proverbial reactionary argument, "The time is not ripe." But when will it be riper? The whole world yearns for economic relief. Necessity has already compelled a moratorium that upset precedent and former policy. Necessity may compel debt reduction. Wise statesmanship, impelled by a world citizenry demanding sanity in world finance, can stop or reduce the mad policy of lavishing money on armaments while old debts for arms still keep world ledgers "in the red."

Attack on Slavery Begins

THE news that Abyssinia is to make a determined effort to abolish slavery within her dominions will be received with gratitude throughout the civilized world. In spite of the noble activities of emancipators during the last century and more, slavery is still an institution firmly intrenched in large areas over many parts of the globe. Naturally, this is a topic on which it is very difficult to obtain reliable statistics, since no country is anxious to publish its disgrace abroad in the world, but it is estimated that there are 700,000 slaves in Arabia, as well as large numbers in China, Liberia, Nepal, and elsewhere.

But so far as can be gathered from available information, it appears that the stronghold of slavery in the modern world is Abyssinia. It is estimated that 2,000,000 of the world's 5,000,000 slaves are to be found in the realm of Haile Selassie, "The Conquering Lion of Judah." Every known form of slavery is found in that country, from the mildest to the most brutal. The economic development and prosperity of Abyssinia are being delayed beyond measure by the institution of slavery, the most wasteful system of human labor ever devised, the work of two slaves, according to the investigation of the Administration of Nepal, being equal only to that of one free man.

The position of slavery in Abyssinia is exceptionally strong, because it is the foundation of the economic order of that country, and is buttressed by the prevailing form of religion. Its abolition there thus will have the more resounding effect; for when this citadel shall have been taken, complete victory will not be far distant.

Britain Lays a Foundation

THE British Labor Government has now produced a plan by which it proposes to balance next year's budget. But it must still satisfy, first, the leaders of the Conservative and Liberal Parties, and, second, its own working-class supporters. Unless it can win support from these opposing sources, it can hardly survive. Even making a plan has been difficult.

There lay before the Government the long and detailed report of its own special committee on governmental expenditures which indicated the necessity of making good a deficit of £120,000,000 in next year's budget and recommended a cut of £96,000,000 in current expenditures. It had listened to insistent representations from the great financial interests of the City of London, which showed that national credit was endangered by lack of confidence in the Government's willingness or ability to put its finances on a sound basis.

The first fact that emerges now is that there need be no further doubt about the determination to balance the budget or the possibility of doing so. That result will certainly be achieved—whatever party is in power—and the very knowledge that it will be done will go some way toward restoring confidence.

But how will the budget be balanced? Will it be done by drastic economies, or by additional taxation, or by both? The weakness of the Labor Government has lain in the fact that it was unwilling to offend its supporters by big cuts in the social services, especially the dole. It has therefore concentrated its efforts on finding new sources of revenue.

A small general tariff for revenue purposes is a conspicuous item among the new proposals, not because the MacDonald Government approves of tariffs, but because it is faced with the necessity of devising sacrifices which will fall equally on all classes. Thus a defect inherent in all tariffs may for the special purpose of this exceptional occasion be represented as a merit. For by sending up the cost of living the tax would reduce the real value of wages and of the dole, and the revenues thus raised would in effect be due to sacrifices by all consumers.

By this means, and by levying a special tax on fixed incomes, fresh revenues would be raised. And it is further proposed to diminish expenditures on the dole by increasing the contributions of insured persons. In addition, the plan calls for reducing interest on the national debt by a voluntary conversion offer. All together these measures would be enough to balance the budget.

Certainly, if these proposals were adopted as they stand, they would serve to ease the situation. But despite the enormous resources of the British nation and the essential soundness of the City of London, these measures would hardly suffice for a permanent restoration of confidence. For what is needed is not merely the assurance that the British Government has found means to meet expenditure out of revenue; financial opinion has also to be convinced that the lax policy of the party in power has been definitely revised. That is a fact which the leaders of both opposition parties not only recognize but are determined to thrust home. They have the purpose and the power to insist not merely that sufficient revenue be raised but that spending be cut. Nothing less will be fully adequate for the restoration of British finance to its old, proud position in the eyes of the world.

Drama Takes to the Country

THE Malvern Festival, now being held for the third time, is one of many interesting events by means of which modern England seems to be rooting itself once again in its old soil. Malvern is a beautiful town on the slope of a beautiful hill, the summit of which affords a wide prospect over twelve counties rich in history and in ancient churches and mansions.

Recently Sir Barry Jackson, with his highly accomplished players of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, has taken it in hand, and made Malvern for three weeks in the year the dramatic center of England, as well as a tourist center—the scene of a festival associated with, and profitably dedicated to, G. Bernard Shaw. Plays by Shaw were the principal items in the programs of 1929 and 1930. This year, however, there is no Shaw play, but a series of productions of representative plays from five centuries of English drama, concluding with a brilliant piece by a new dramatist, Mr. James Bridie.

In the past, London has perhaps too much overshadowed all other British centers by its leadership in the arts, and especially the art of the theater, so that everything outside it tended to suffer from the stigma of provincialism, or even parochialism. In recent years there has been a remarkable movement in the opposite direction. Birmingham has made experiments in dramatic production of which any metropolis might be proud. In Manchester, Miss Horniman's repertory theater, during its all-too-brief existence, admirably presented the works of many eminent dramatists. The Leeds Musical Festival is an event of national interest. Many northern towns have established distinguished repertory theaters.

And now, for three weeks, the small country town of Malvern is drawing visitors from all the world. Norwich has its festival; Stratford-on-Avon, in a summer season as well as in the spring, offers its welcome to lovers of serious drama. The recruiting ground of the human material for all this scattered energy is found in hundreds of small centers which have rallied to the British Drama League.

In the United States, also, there has been a diffusion of artistic interest throughout the length and breadth of the country, some of the larger cities refusing to acknowledge the leadership of New York, each insisting on its own metropolitan completeness and the increasing dignity of its theaters, galleries, museums and colleges. While there are other contributing causes, this decentralization has been partly thrust upon America by sheer vastness of the territory. In England, it is due to the opposite cause. The country, with its rapid internal communications, is becoming relatively smaller. London tends to become simply the "down town" of all England, and the people who come in and out of it can be almost equally at home near its center or at a rural village a hundred miles away.

The provinces are therefore becoming less "provincial" and less apathetic. Artistic movements no longer have a single center, but often start at the circumference and reach London only when the experimental stage is over.

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee!"

IT IS a far journey from the old Park Street Church in Boston, where on Independence Day, 1832, a small Sunday School chorus, under the direction of Lowell Mason, first sang in public the stanzas of "America," to that more momentous occasion, Feb. 22, 1932, when the same anthem is to be sung by millions of American citizens assembled in Washington and around radio sets scattered throughout the United States and its dominions.

At least, such a happy blending of voices is advocated by Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, president of George Washington University, and chairman of the commission planning for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of Washington's birthday next February, in the city which bears his name.

Upon Dr. Walter Damrosch, well-known orchestra conductor, will rest the responsibility of keeping this vast singing organization in proper tune and pitch, if the program goes through as scheduled. He probably will have little difficulty with the singers led by the military bands and within sight of his baton, but what shall be said of that vaster company of unseen choristers who try to keep up with the measured cadences brought by a national hookup of radio stations? While bassos in California stop to give "My Country" a well-rounded crescendo, enthusiastic tenors in New Jersey may dash forward with "Of Thee I Sing"—so that the result may be a bit exciting and incongruous. But happily few persons will note the discrepancy, and the agreed signal may find someone lustily singing "America" everywhere in the United States—and beyond.

Incidentally, in regard to the anthem, it is interesting to recall that many years ago, its author, Dr. Samuel F. Smith, wrote to a friend:

> I did not know at the time that the tune was the British "God Save the King." I do not share the regret of those who deem it an evil that the national tune of Britain and America is the same. On the contrary, I deem it a new and beautiful tie of union between the mother and the daughter, one furnishing the music (if indeed it is really English) and the other the words.

It is more than likely that Dr. Smith would have found rare satisfaction in this project for a commingling of patriotic sentiments throughout the national domain next February.

Sam, Sometimes

SHOULD biographers call their subjects by their Christian names? This is a question to which a leader writer in The Times of London has just solicited the world's attention. Some biographers apparently have begun to call Matthew Arnold "Matt," and Horace Walpole "Horry." But this is not all. Certain people have been known, with "incredible rudeness," to refer to Miss Austen as "Jane." Decidedly, The Times does not like this kind of thing. Familiarity breeds contempt.

But, after all, there is another side to the case. The old biographies, which were so scrupulously polite to those whose stories they were telling, were often also formal, lifeless and dull. Frequently their central figure was nothing more than a dignified automaton performing a series of meaningless evolutions.

The modern biography, with its intimate air, often has reality and vigor. Moreover, are there not sound artistic reasons for sometimes using the Christian name? Jane Austen was not always a prim, demure young lady with a premature Early Victorian appearance, as the formal "Miss Austen" would suggest. On the contrary, she was frequently light-hearted, gay, even flirtatious—in fact, certain phases of her character positively demand that her biographer should sometimes call her "Jane."

It is the same with Dr. Johnson, whom the "Thunderer" does not like to think of as "Sam." On certain occasions, the great lexicographer was undoubtedly "Dr. Johnson," dignified, ponderous, overwhelming, as, for example, in his sledgehammer retorts to Boswell and his famous reply to Lord Chesterfield. At other times, as when, for instance, roused by Topham, Beauclark and Langford, he once appeared at his door in a nightshirt and wearing a black wig, with a poker in his hand, to announce that he was ready for a frolic even though it was three in the morning, he was no less obviously "Sam." Indeed, in the future one of the tests of a good biographer will be his ability to see where "Dr. Johnson" ends and "Sam" begins.

Editorial Notes

Ordinarily, to describe an industry as being well oiled is to imply that it is running smoothly, but the petroleum industry is complaining that it is too well oiled.

Up-to-date forestry efficiency: growing slippery elm for skis and sleds, and bird's-eye maple for airplane frames.

In aviation, it isn't the original cost but the upkeep.

Reparations and the Price Level

By H. B. ELLISTON

IN SOME quarters it was expected that the London seven-power conference would prepare the ground for a downward revision of reparations and war debts. There has been no sign that such a plan came under discussion. Yet the evidence continues to accumulate that "the Hoover year" will produce some kind of rearrangement in order that next July the debtors may resume payments on a lower scale.

The agreement in London putting the moratorium into effect offers recent evidence. In the clause providing for German payment of the suspended annuity, a loophole is left for a change in the whole body of reparations, as if in acknowledgment of the prevailing agitation. The agreement says that the suspended amount shall be paid beginning July 1, 1933, unless otherwise agreed. This last phrase, in what was supposed to be a definite pact, is indeed significant.

It is idle to expect that the slate will be wiped entirely clean. As yet public opinion would not tolerate cancellation. Even revision will have to be tackled warily. How shall it be approached? What is the most practicable procedure? As good a way as any is *via* the price level, the fall of which in the last two years has added so grievously to the weight of debts, individual as well as national—an extra burden which has been quite fortuitously imposed.

* * *

This procedure would have precedent in its favor. The Dawes committee realized that the feasibility of its reparations scheme depended upon the stability of the price level existing at the time. The chief means of obtaining the foreign money with which the Germans pay reparations is by selling goods abroad. If the price of goods falls, the burden of payment rises, because more goods have to be produced and sold abroad in order to bring in the same monetary return. To assure Germany of some certainty in its liability, the authors of the Dawes plan therefore added a clause which would have correlated the annuities according to price fluctuations. If the price level fell below a certain point, the annuity would be reduced; correspondingly, if it rose, the annuity would be increased. This was protection for both debtor and creditor against the vagaries of the purchasing power of money.

From 1924 to 1928 the world price level changed but little, and there was no need to invoke the clause, but since the inauguration of the Young plan, successor to the Dawes plan, prices have fallen about 30 per cent, adding a considerable premium to all fixed money payments on debts contracted prior to the fall. If the clause in the Dawes plan had been transferred to the Young plan, Germany would thus have been able to obtain substantial relief, without inviting the political complications which attend revision conferences. For the relief would have come into effect automatically.

At the time the Young plan was signed the omission of the clause caused little comment. It is only since the drop in the price level to a point which Sir Josiah Stamp said two years ago would inevitably provoke debt repudiation that it has been missed. Why was it left out? The reason was plain enough when the Young committee was sitting. The concern of the experts other than the American and the Germans was to align reparations with war debts. There is no price-fluctuation clause in the debt settlements with the United States. Therefore there should be none in the Young plan, in spite of the Dawes plan precedent.

* * *

In theory reparations form an obligation on Germany to pay the ex-Allies' war damages. Back in 1921 the Reparation Commission set up by the Treaty of Versailles fixed them at $33,000,000,000. Disregarding this tremendous sum, which was a stage figure for the appeasement of extreme French nationalism, the Dawes plan merely outlined a series of annuities without saying how long they were to run. It therefore avoided facing, save by inference, what was an invidious task even in 1924 of stating the capital sum expected of Germany. But the Dawes experts still maintained the theory that reparations were payment for war damages.

In the Young plan all this was changed. At last the Germans knew how much they were called upon to pay, because the annuity schedule is equipped with a time limit. The annual payments capitalize roughly at $9,000,000,000, a decided drop from $33,000,000,000.

The whole of the $9,000,000,000, however, was not chargeable to war damage reparations. Here is where the new theory of the Young plan comes in. The charges on Germany are divided into two categories:

(1) $3,000,000,000, or one-third, being due for war damage.

(2) $6,000,000,000, or two-thirds, being due for cover for war debt payments.

The first category shows the manner in which the former Allies have slashed their bill for war damages. Three billion dollars represents only about a third of what the French alone claim they have spent for the repair of their devastated areas. In its attenuated form this reduced charge was regarded by the experts as fixed and irreducible.

The contingent item lay in the second category, the two-thirds of the annuity which is due for war debt cover. Germany's creditors faced the logic of their new definition of reparations by promising to pass on to Germany any relief they might receive from Washington on their war debts. The benefit to Germany would be two-thirds. But, recalling the categories, this means that if the United States should cancel the debts, the whole of the second category of Germany's obligation would disappear. At the end of thirty-seven years, when war damage reparations will have been paid, the full amount of any American remission will revert to Germany, because after that time the Germans will simply be paying war debts.

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Since Germany's creditors allowed for revision only on that two-thirds which covers war debt payments to the United States, no alteration in German reparations seems likely as yet to be made, even to adjust the annuity to the new price level, without concurrent action by the United States on the war debts.

To gain that end it was first necessary to secure American acquiescence in the debts-reparations liaison. The Young plan connected them like two pockets in the same pair of trousers, but this was done without American consent, and, in fact, against the well-known attitude of every Administration since Wilson's. Presumably the relation has now been tacitly acknowledged by President Hoover's diplomacy in connection with the moratorium.

The next step is to convince the Administration in Washington that a readjustment of the war debts is overdue. The chief basis of the settlements was "capacity to pay." It is clear that if this yardstick were used now it would yield different results from those written in the debt agreements.

But let us keep in view just one factor in changed capacity, namely, the addition to the burden of payment created by the fall in prices since the debts were contracted. The obligations to the United States were incurred by the purchase of goods and materials on credit. Secretary Mellon told the congressional committee which discussed the settlements that the United States had charged "as much as the traffic would bear"; in other words, war prices.

Take one example, the sale of silver, an item in the British debt. This was effected at $1 an ounce. The price of silver today is less than thirty cents, but Britain has to repay the loan, not with silver, but with dollars at a highly inflated value in terms of that commodity. Admittedly the example is an extreme one, but the prices of other items show wide disparities, some as extreme as silver.

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In all attempts to win revision of reparations the problem has always been to find a meeting ground which will bring experts or statesmen together. The state of the price level might well furnish the necessary formula.

Notes From Paris

Angkor Temple At French Fair

AN ARTICLE in the illustrated weekly magazine, Vu, reveals that the present International Colonial Exposition at Vincennes is not the first exhibition in France to be built around a duplicate of the great Cambodian temple Angkor-Vat. In 1869, an "Angkor Pagoda" stood on the Esplanade des Invalides as a part of the Paris Exposition of that year. At Marseilles, a Cambodian temple was a feature of the Colonial Exposition of 1906, and in 1922 a big "Temple of Angkor" was a dominant feature of the Marseilles Colonial Exposition. But this year's copy of the great Cambodian structure at Vincennes surpasses all the earlier ones in magnitude and magnificence.

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Notable Events Recorded by City

The Municipal Council of Paris makes a practice of publishing an occasional work in celebration of some great event, and the books which are thus issued are splendidly written, printed and illustrated. The most recent was a volume dealing with the first Paris to New York flight, made by Costes and Bellonte in the Question Mark. The book is the work of M. René Weiss, secretary to the president of the Municipal Council. Other similar volumes thus published in recent years include *La Participation de la Ville de Paris à l'Exposition des Arts Décoratifs, Les Premières Traversées Aériennes de l'Atlantique, Le Pacte de Renonciation à la Guerre*, and *Le Centenaire de l'Algérie Française*. The first copy of these works is presented to the President of the Republic. They are historical monuments of an enduring and informative character.

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Deputies Want Cool Chamber

Having decided to install an electrical voting system, the Chamber of Deputies was on the point of voting for an electrical refrigerating and ventilating system for its assembly hall when Prime Minister Laval read the decree of dissolution which sent the Deputies away from the warm air of the Palais Bourbon to the cooler atmospheres of their respective constituencies. The voting machine is being installed, but when the Deputies come back at the end of October or the beginning of November, they may no longer see the need of pumping chilled air into the great room where 600 of the people's representatives make the laws of France. Perhaps some far-sighted Deputy, apprehensive in advance of the discomforts of a possibly protracted summer session, will revive the proposal which never even reached the committee stage before the last adjournment. A Paris journalist has expressed himself in favor of any sort of installation which would "temper the debates, and render the session less tumultuous and agitated."

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Rivalry Yields To Coöperation

An interesting and practical example of Franco-British colonial coöperation was cited by Dr. Drummond Shiels, British Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, while recently in Paris to attend a meeting of the Franco-British Colonial Study Committee. He related that, when the French colony of Madagascar was devastated three years ago by a hurricane, the people of the British island of Mauritius had given all the assistance in their power. And when the islanders of Mauritius later suffered from a hurricane, Madagascar promptly contributed a fund of £2000 for their relief. From the colonial rivalry of the eighteenth century to the colonial coöperation of today there is many a league of progress.

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New Quarters For Art Works

The Houdon Museum, which has hitherto been housed in the Library at Versailles is to find a more spacious and appropriate home in the Hôtel de Lambert, a fine eighteenth century building which has recently been given to the city for the purpose. The hôtel is to be restored to its eighteenth century condition and will thus become a perfect setting for the great art treasures which until now have been badly crowded and poorly displayed at the library. Certain rooms will be set aside for other eighteenth century and French Revolutionary collections which are now inadequately housed. Among the finest examples of Houdon's work now at Versailles are his busts of Rousseau and Voltaire.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Fraternity Among Nations

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Writing under "People and Politics," J. A. Spender, in the Daily Chronicle, July 17, London, says:

"International finance . . . has made all nations members one of another."

When the nations begin to glimpse the truth that St. Paul, in stating in his epistle to the Romans, that we are all "members one of another" was simply stating a scientific fact, will they not see the foolishness of owing ourselves bad debts and become willing to cancel all war debts to the benefit of all? H. G. LADOMAN.

Norwich, Eng.